

# TO UNITE THE FLOCKS

## Bishop Willis Asks Communicants to Register.

(From Monday's daily.)

**B**ISHOP WILLIS of the Anglican church has proposed a union of the Cathedral parish and Second congregation and notified the members of both parishes yesterday from the pulpit and by written notices that all who desired to come into the union could do so by registering their names in the Cathedral Registry book on or before January 9, 1902. Those who attended services at the Cathedral yesterday had their attention arrested by notices which were posted conspicuously on the church doors. The first one read: "The Anglican Church in Hawaii, having by its synod, held in the city of Honolulu, on the second and following days of December, 1901, solemnly promised allegiance to the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the said constitution will go into effect on January 1, 1902; and all appointments made by the Bishop of Honolulu and licenses issued by him subject to the order of the Church of England will require, provided they are in accordance with the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be renewed subject to a declaration of assent to the book of common prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and if not renewed within fifteen days after the said first day of January, 1902, will become null and void. Given under our hand and seal this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord 1901."

ALFRED WILLIS,  
Bishop of Honolulu.

The second notice was as follows:

Election of wardens and vestrymen for St. Andrew's Cathedral under the new order, in effect January 1, 1902.

All male communicants of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States (not under the age of eighteen years), who have been residents in Hawaii since July 1, 1901, or who shall have registered their names in the registry book of the cathedral wardens on or before the 9th day of January, 1902, will be entitled to vote at the election of wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's Cathedral for the ensuing year, to be held in the Cathedral school room on Friday, the 10th day of January, 1902.

The registry book will be open for signatures every evening in the cathedral school room from Monday, December 30, 1901, to Thursday, January 3, 1902, from 7:30 to 9:30 a. m., inclusive, excepting Tuesday, December 30, Wednesday, January 1, and Sunday, January 5.

(Signed) ALFRED WILLIS,  
Dean  
VICAR V. E. KITCAT,  
Parish Priest.  
EDMUND STILES,  
HENRY SMITH,  
Wardens.

Bishop Willis made the announcement at the morning services of his congregation, intimating that he desired by this means to effect a harmonious union of the two congregations now separately worshipping in the Cathedral that he might turn over to the American Bishop, who will succeed him, a united church.

When Rev. Alexander Mackintosh held his services for the second congregation in the same church an hour later, he announced from the same pulpit that he had received a letter from Bishop Willis, "which attacked the vitality of the congregation." He therefore called a meeting of every member of the second congregation for this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Sunday-school room, to hear the letter read and to consider it.

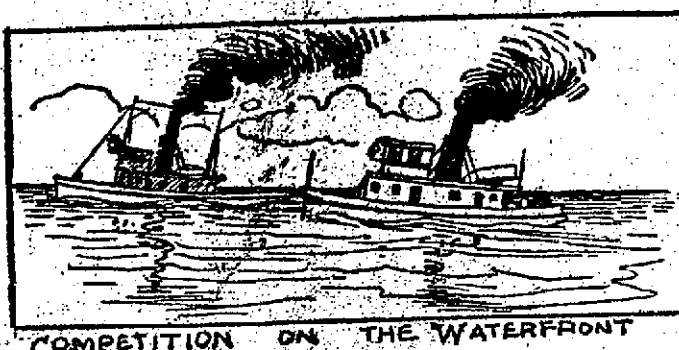
The news was the talk of the two congregations during the day, and in the afternoon a meeting of the church wardens of the second congregation with Mr. Mackintosh was held at the residence of Mr. Von Holt on Judd street. The wardens, Messrs. W. R. Castle Jr. and T. Clive Davies, received a letter from Bishop Willis, stating that an election of wardens for the Cathedral would be held on Friday, January 10, 1902, at which time he trusted the second congregation would be willing to join with the Cathedral congregation, making one congregation only, and asking that word be sent to all Protestant communicants with the request that they register their names before January 9, 1902, which would give them the right to vote at the meeting.

It is apparent to certain of the members of the second congregation that the entire matter hinges on the renewal of the licenses of the various ministers now performing their duties under the Bishop's authority from the Church of England. The election of wardens and vestrymen is scheduled to take place on the 10th of January, but the renewal or nullification of licenses rests with the Bishop until January 15th, or five days later than the meeting. It was the impression of some of the second congregation members that in case the second congregation decided to take advantage of the Bishop's offer of a union, he reserved the power to himself to nullify any minister's license after they had pledged themselves to come into the Bishop's congregation. This is based on the phrasing of the following sentence of his notice above given, "and if not renewed within fifteen days

# PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



MANY WILL NOW  
PROCEED TO  
SWEAR TO OFF.



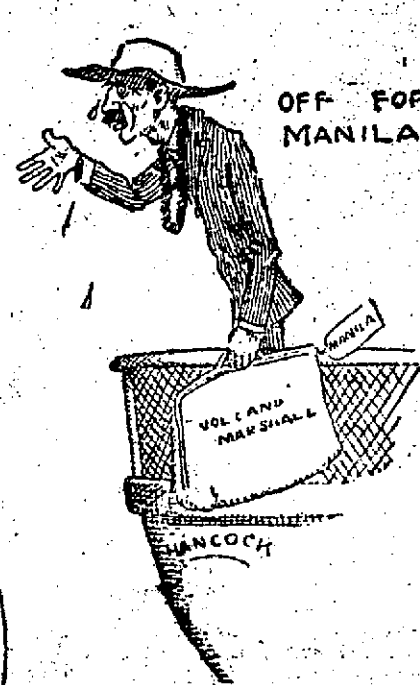
COMPETITION ON THE WATERFRONT



STREETS IN KEWALO



THE OLYMPIC MAN DOES  
NOT THINK KINDLY OF THE  
HONOLULU SPORT.



OFF FOR  
MANILA.



THE KIDS ENJOYED A  
MERRY CHRISTMAS.

## How a Chinese-Hawaiian Boy Met a Sudden Death While Trying to Turn on Lighting Switch.

after the said first day of January, 1902, will become null and void." This question will be raised by the second congregation at its meeting tonight and fully discussed.

Bishop Willis was seen at his residence on Bates street, and asked concerning the two notices. "There is nothing about the matter that is not fully explained in them," replied the Bishop. "I have sent out these notices to all the ministers of our church in the islands. It is a very simple proceeding to issue the new licenses. The synod expressed its allegiance to the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, and in order that the change from the Anglican church to the American form of worship may be made complete, the ministers must have licenses in accord with the American church constitution. The power is vested in me to do this. The old licenses make their allegiance to the Church of England. The only change in the document, therefore, is changing the 'Church of England' to the 'Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.'"

"I have also issued a notice to all communicants of the Anglican church and to all members of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States to register their names in the Cathedral Registry book, for the purpose of giving them the privilege of voting at the election to be held on January 10. If the second congregation desires to affiliate and form but one congregation in the cathedral, they can signify their intention of so doing by voting. After that there are but a few weeks before I shall retire from the Bishopric of the Anglican church, and I would be glad to have but one congregation to turn over to the American church on April 1."

"I would be glad to see the differences ended. It has been an anomalous condition to have two separate congregations worshipping in the same church, but as I look back over the events of past years I can readily understand that the two nationalities which worshipped at the Cathedral may have much to do with the estrangement which took place, but surely there has been time since then for these differences to have been adjusted and this anomalous condition to cease."

### SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY.

#### Union of Kawaiahae, Kaunakapili and Kailua Schools.

The rally of the Sunday Schools of Kawaiahae, Kaunakapili and Kailua churches took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in Kawaiahae church, nearly five hundred children and adults being present. The entire auditorium and galleries of the church were filled with scholars and the regular church congregation. The exercises were recitations and singing by the schools, addresses by the general Sunday School superintendent, Moses Nakulua, and the three school superintendents, all of which were quite interesting. The Kawaiahae schools recited verses of Scripture in unison, the others by classes. The primary class of Kaunakapili Church was led by a little girl. A little child from the Kailua school recited the Ten Commandments in the native language, and she afterwards catechized her older sister on Scripture matters. The collection, amounting to \$28.50, was given over to the support of the Sunday School paper, called the "Hoahana."

The British War Office accused the Boers of killing British wounded at short range.

While in the act of turning on a light switch, the rigid body became limp electric switch. In McInerney's store, shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Henry Ahfai, a Chinese-Hawaiian boy about nineteen years of age, was killed by a shock which resulted in his death five minutes later. Dr. Charles B. Cooper and A. N. Sinclair made every effort to resuscitate the unfortunate lad, whose heart fluttered feebly for several minutes, and then stopped. A coroner's jury was sworn in at McInerney's store by High Sheriff Brown. The jury viewed the body, listened to testimony of eye-witnesses to the tragedy, inspected the switch which had dealt its death blow to the boy, and then held an inquest in the office of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth at the police station, where the evidence of Dr. Cooper and Manager Gartley and Superintendent Henry Hudson, of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, was heard. Upon the request of the jury the high sheriff sent the body to the morgue that a postmortem might be held to ascertain the condition of the victim's heart. The jury also inspected the body in the police station yard, where burns and blisters were found upon the boy's right hand, the one which had come in contact with the metal parts of the switch. The jury will sit again today at 1:30 to listen to the results of the postmortem examination, and to hear the testimony of those who were present when the boy received the death shock.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Ed McInerney, who was waiting upon a customer, asked Mr. Stevens, one of the clerks, to turn on the electric lights. Mr. Stevens was about to comply with the request when Henry Ahfai, who was sweeping near the front street door, said, "Never mind, Mr. Stevens, I'll do it." He dropped his broom and went to the door. The switch is located on the inside of the doorway. The door when open conceals the switch, and often the employees thrust their hands between the door and the door frame, just above the second hinge, to raise the lever. On Saturday a large glass umbrella case was against the door, and to get at the lever meant either to remove the case and open the door to raise it, or to insert the hand through the small space in the crack mentioned. Ahfai proceeded to take the latter course, as he had done hundreds of times before. To accomplish this he had to clasp the iron column supporting the front of the building at the entrance with his left hand, stand on the iron threshold plate and raise his right hand above his head to the lever. The lever cannot be seen by a man of Ahfai's stature, and in thrusting his hand through the crack he practically had no control of its movements. He was used to finding the lever in this manner.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. McInerney, who had turned to other duties in the store, were startled upon gazing by the door toward the entrance, to see Ahfai's body drawn closely and rigidly against the door, a look of pain overclouding his features. He was standing in almost the position he had assumed on reaching for the lever. The switch had been but partly raised; the lights were merely glimmering. Some one shouted to Ed McInerney, telling him of the disaster, and he, in turn, shouted a warning to the employees to keep away from the body. "Keep away! You'll be killed!" Mr. Stevens took an umbrella and thrust the lever down.

constitution of the person receiving the shock. We have a man in our employ, Mr. Remshall, who received 2000 volts, and he lives. I have hearsay evidence that men have been killed on a low voltage of but 60 volts, but it was probably due to a weak heart."

Dr. Cooper stated if there were any lesions of the boy's heart it would be necessary to hold a postmortem. Upon the recommendation of the jury the body was ordered taken to the morgue for such examination.

Manager Gartley stated that as far as the location of the accident was concerned, everything was favorable to the boy receiving a shock. He was holding an iron pillar with one hand, standing on an iron threshold, and his right hand did not grasp the handle of the lever, but caught hold of the metal parts, forming a complete circuit through the body. The boy's shoes were examined by the jury, the inside soles being damp, almost wet, from perspiration.

"How could he receive a shock from this switch?" inquired Juror Wilson. "By touching both poles of the switch at the same time, and holding to an iron pillar which was grounded."

Superintendent H. L. Hudson said that the voltage of the secondary circuit at 5 o'clock ranged from 110 to 115 or 118 volts. He was of the opinion it could not have sustained a higher voltage as it would have burned out all the lamps on the circuit. He had every reason to believe there had been no higher than 118 volts in the circuit. He explained in response to a question, that the sputtering on the pole outside the store on Christmas evening had been repaired and an examination showed that it was still in good order.

When the body was sent to the morgue the jury was excused until 1:30 this afternoon. The postmortem examination was made by Dr. J. T. McDonald. He found the heart pale in appearance, small and all signs pointing to its being very weak. The apex of the right lung was congested, the liver enlarged, the glands tuberculous, and the whole appearance of the boy showed he was in bad health.

## OVERCOATS AND WRAPS AT WORK

(From Monday's daily.)

Overcoats were in evidence all day yesterday, and last evening the church-going throngs reminded a mailman of a similar occasion in the temperate zone, rather than the tropics. Yet with it all there was not at any time yesterday a low temperature. The minimum was 66, which is several degrees above the lowest point registered during this month.

The cause of the chill feeling in the air as explained by Prof. Lyons lies rather in the dew point 51, than in the temperature recorded by the thermometer. The fact that the dew point is so low produces a condition which is bound to cause a chill upon the skin. Thus, there is in the atmosphere only four grains of moisture, whereas last week there was twice as much. This is followed by a drawing to the surface of the skin of the moisture of the body, and its rapid evaporation produces the feeling of cold.

Furs were in evidence during last evening and the city seemed to be abed earlier than usual, as all doors and windows were closed. The street cars were running closed as to doors and windows, when the cars had such additions to their furnishings, and everyone seemed to be wrapped up in extra clothing. There was a general diversion of lais, and the streets looked more like Chicago during a lake breeze season than the thoroughfare of a tropical city. Whether or not there will be cooler weather depends upon the presence of clouds, for if it remains clear the temperature will fall decidedly.

# INFLUENCE ROOSEVELT

## Humphreys' Plan to Hold on Un- til Successful.

Believing that the First Judge of the First Circuit has in reality resigned his seat upon the bench, there is a species of life injected into many canvasses which had been laid aside temporarily since the announcement of the judicial divisions of the island were made known. There are some men in the field who have been after such a seat from the first, and they keep in the race from habit if from any other reason.

The opinion is growing, however, that the actions of the First Judge of the First Circuit are due to a temporary plan of his to hold on to his seat whenever he shall give it up. It is said that the still hunt is on, and on in earnest. There are now in the states several men who are closely identified with the Humphreys' crowd in local politics, and they are said to be out with gum shoes and a piece of lead pipe, trying to steal up on the blind side of Justice and swipe her one, so that they may grab the office.

Evidence is collecting that this is the case, owing to the fact that while the strong endorsement of Frank Thompson is on file from the present incumbent, that young lawyer is engaged in denying that he is in the race at all. This has been heard from him since his departure, and he is said to have no other intention than to return and enter the practice, in company with others, as announced before his leaving for the East. It is even averred that Thompson is being made the stalking horse for the purpose of using his influence with the members of Congress in the Northwest to pull out chestnuts later.

The fact that Robinson, the most recent appointment made by President Roosevelt, is not one who has been identified with the "Knockers' Club," but has tried to be a good citizen since his coming, has been the cause of some disturbance of mind in the chambers of the First Circuit, and the still hunt has gone on ever harder since the arrival of the news of the choice by the President. It was considered a foregone conclusion of the faithful who had been listening to the stories of how great had become the influence of the Judge, that he would choose any associate who might be named to take place beside him. But it is alleged that his response over the selection of Robinson was only second to that which bore him upon the nomination of Judge Edgels, of Kona, when he threatened to resign and leave the Territory to its fate.

The gum-shoe act which is alleged to be going forward will have for its end only the securing of a man who may be handled by the people now in the majority in the Circuit Courts, and there is alleged to be a chance that before very much longer there will be a vacancy in the seat of the second judge, who said when appointed that he would not sit for more than a couple of years at the most. Should there be any failure to catch the reappointments, the faction which is now spending the money of the Department of Justice upon jury audiences, would be in the minority and there would be fewer balliffs and hangers-on than there will be if there is no change.

The Republican committee at its meeting on Monday next, it is said, will pass resolutions inquiring into the causes for the miscarriage of the plans for influencing the President in the making of appointments. There are members of the committee who think there should have been no falling down in getting the judgeship for the organization, and are inclined to ask questions as to where the representatives of the party stood at the capital. It is understood that an attempt will be made to put through a resolution expressing the hope that the President may see his way clear to appoint Capriles in the event of any vacancy, and should this be offered there will be a substitute sprung, suggesting that the President make his choice from a list of names to be submitted. In this way, by sending on a roster of the Bar Association, it is hoped to avoid another defeat.

### TWO YEARS MORE.

#### Oahu Sugar Company Extends Its Contracts With Refineries

At a special meeting of the Oahu Sugar Company Saturday, it was decided to extend the contracts of the American Sugar Refinery and the Western Sugar Refinery from October 1, 1902, when the present contract expires, until October 1, 1904. Other local plantations will it is said soon take the same action.

Under this agreement the plantations will receive the New York market price on the day of arrival in that city, or at San Francisco, minus 3-1/2 of a cent per pound. This will probably result unfavorably to San Francisco interests, as this equals \$2.50 per ton, which amounts to considerably more than the additional freight around the Horn to New York.

Turkish troops at Scutia, upper Albania, long unpaid, surrounded the citadel and threatened the lives of the civil and military commanders. The sum due them, \$500,000 was paid.



# NO MORE LEPERS WANTED

## Opposition to Plan for National Station.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii today introduced a bill making the leper colony of Hawaii a United States government reservation, and providing that the colony shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Platt of New York, and Representative L. P. Wagner of Pennsylvania will introduce bills this week providing for a commissioner of leprosy and a home for lepers. The intention of the bill is to have the nation in harmony with the suggestions for international action of the Berlin leper conference. The bill provides for a commissioner of leprosy who shall be a physician of ten years' practice and who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. He is to reside in New York or San Francisco. For the erection of buildings for lepers \$50,000 is appropriated. In addition a square mile of the public domain is to be set aside for a colony of the unfortunate. No site is designated, but the apparent intention is to select some place on the Pacific Coast.

There seems but one sentiment with regard to the action of Delegate Wilcox in introducing the bill reported for the creation of the Island of Molokai of a national leper station. The consensus, not only of the interviews given, but of many more which could not be had for publication, is that it was a most unwise move in that it would reach in the advertisement far and near of Hawaii as the leper station of the country, and this would prevent the coming of great numbers of tourists.

This is not the first time the plan has been broached, for during the short session of last winter Congressman Kahn, of San Francisco, introduced the same bill, but it was too late to have it passed by that Congress. The opinion seems to be that coming from the delegate from these Islands it will mean more than from a natural enemy of the Territory. There is no doubt but the proposal will be fought, and if it is found necessary to create a station it will be argued for some island far away from this group.

Prince Cupid said that he did not think it would make very much difference, as everywhere, according to his experience, Molokai was spoken of as a leper settlement. The fact is, he said, that there would be no greater advertisement of the fact of the presence of leprosy with the making of the reservation national than there is now. General F. Soper said that he was utterly opposed to the idea, as it would simply give to the world one thought which ever would be connected with Hawaii, that it was a leperette. This would damage the country very much and would be well nigh fatal to the chances of the building up of a great tourist trade. He considered the fact that such a bill was introduced as a great mistake, and the people should see to it that it never passed.

Edmund Norrie, of the Independent, said: "This has been tried before, and has always failed. It should fail now. It would be ruin to the country to have it spread abroad that the lepers of a nation were gathered in it. There would be a complete identification of Hawaii with the disease, and people would stay away, for the reason that they would be afraid of the idea that there was a perpetual epidemic. We know that the disease is not an epidemic, but the general public does not know this, and will shun the Islands so that they may keep as far apart as they can. It would be a disaster should such a bill become law."

Hon. J. A. McCandless said that he never before had thought there were two opinions as to the necessity for the keeping of the lepers of this Territory apart from those of other lands, and in a safe and comfortable place. He said the people now at the settlement undoubtedly were carefully attended, well cared for and fed as well as they might be. It was the duty of the people of the Territory to protect its unfortunate wards and to make all provision for them without regard to the simple question of expense. In his opinion there would be great damage done to the Territory should it become a matter of common notoriety that the dumping ground of the lepers of a nation was upon one of the Islands of the group.

Andrew Brown, superintendent of the water department, said: There should never be such a bill introduced. The Territory cannot afford to have it known through the world that this has been the dump for all lepers of the Union. There are many who would come from the East and Middle West and the South, as well as from the Pacific Coast States. This would spread the reputation of the Islands as a hotbed of leprosy, and we would lose everything. The plan is one which should not have been recognized by any Hawaiian. Leprosy is declining here, and we should see that no new blood comes to build it up.

Mr. William Cornwell said that he thought there might be action despite adverse opinions on the part of Hawaiians, but he thought the subject was one which should not have been mentioned by any Hawaiian.

From those who have to do with the care of lepers in Hawaii the opposition to the establishment of a national reservation at Molokai as proposed by Delegate Wilcox, is even more bitter than by laymen who have had little intimate acquaintance with the disease, and look upon the matter only from a commercial standpoint. The Hawaiians are also against the wild scheme of Wilcox, and are beginning to wonder what their delegate intends to do in Washington.

Those members of the Board of Health who were willing to discuss the matter at all, were much opposed to any national interference with a clearly Territorial affair, and every member of

the board who was questioned yesterday took a stand in opposition to the legislation proposed by Wilcox.

Superintendent Reynolds, who is in charge of the Molokai settlement and who has been more or less intimately connected with the care of leprosy for twenty years, characterized the bill as an outrage.

"It's abominable," he said yesterday. "What does he mean, anyway, by such a measure. It would simply make the Hawaiian Islands a dumping ground for lepers from everywhere. As it is now Hawaii has a bad enough name because of the settlement, but this would make it ten times worse. Even in Honolulu the people believe that the whole Island of Molokai is given over to the lepers, when in truth they have but a very small portion. It would be the same way if this bill passes with the people in the United States; they would think that the entire Island group is given over to lepers. Our people now are as contented over there as it is possible to be under the circumstances, and to bring a lot of lepers of other nationalities here would cause lots of trouble, and disturbance. For that matter from reports I have heard I believe some of the States have just as many lepers as we have. There are less than a thousand now, and some of the States are said to have that many. A tract should be set apart in each State for their segregation, and Hawaii not made the dumping ground for all the States."

"For the past five years, even before annexation, there was an attempt to make this a national leper settlement, but it has always been bitterly opposed and now that the disease is depressing it would be manifestly unfair to make Hawaii the receiving station for the United States."

Dr. W. L. Moore of the Board of Health did not believe that Delegate Wilcox could have been in earnest when he introduced such a bill, or else that he had been imposed upon in some way.

"The very idea is absurd," said the doctor yesterday. "Wilcox surely was not aware of the probable result when he introduced such a bill. Making Molokai a national reservation would give the Territory a black eye from which it could never recover. It would certainly keep away all tourists or wealthy people, who might want to make their residence in the Islands. People in the States have a misconception of the Islands, as it is, but this would be the very worst thing that could happen. I believe the physicians or business men should take some steps to counteract the influence of Wilcox's bill. The commercial organizations would be the proper ones to protest to Washington, for this is a matter that vitally affects the Territory as a whole, and not one class."

"If the bill passed and the law went into effect, it would probably place the settlement under the supervision of the Marine Hospital service. Special steamship vessels would have to be provided for the transportation of lepers, for the regular steamers would hardly care to endanger their business by doing so."

"At present the unfortunates on Molokai are as contented and happy as it is possible under the circumstances; but if a foreign element was introduced trouble would surely result. Leprosy here is now in the hands of experienced men, who have studied the disease in the Islands for years, and any change would likely be unfavorable, as the settlement might fall into the hands of those who do not understand the peculiar conditions surrounding the disease in Hawaii. I am strongly opposed to any such bill as the one introduced by Delegate Wilcox, and hope that it gets no further than the introduction."

Dr. Cooper of the Board of Health did not wish to express any opinion, nor did Executive Officer Pratt, though neither were in favor of the bill.

E. A. Mott-Smith, member of the Board of Health, was strenuously opposed to the United States making a national leper settlement of Molokai.

"Until I see a copy of Wilcox's bill," said he, "I cannot very well express a detailed opinion. To any movement that looks like the pending leper bill from the United States I am opposed. The settlement is a local affair; the care of lepers began with the monarchy, and continued through the provisional government and republic. Their conditions and needs have been carefully studied through all these years, and now the care of lepers has been developed to its highest point. The people of the Territory are willing to take care of their own; the population at Molokai now is almost exclusively Hawaiian, and the introduction of a foreign element into the settlement could not but create dissatisfaction and cause endless trouble."

"The exchange of the expense of caring for our unfortunates for lepers from all over the United States and its accompanying troubles, will not be a benefit to the Territory. Hawaii is willing to take care of its own. It always has been, and there is no reason why it cannot do so in the future. The introduction of a foreign element to share the privileges of the Hawaiians cannot but cause discontent. Committees in the United States affiliated with leprosy would no doubt be glad to foist them upon Hawaii, if a national settlement were established here, for it is everywhere looked upon as a loathsome disease."

"For another thing, there is a limit to the accommodations at Molokai. The settlement there has many natural advantages, which makes it not a prison, like so many others, but simply a place of segregation. Not a great many lepers could be cared for there, even if the settlement were placed under national supervision. The settlement occupies only the peninsula, which is shut off by the mountains on one side and the sea on the other, and the space is limited, as the present area cannot be extended. "I should think that Delegate Wilcox was enough acquainted with conditions here not to introduce such a bill."

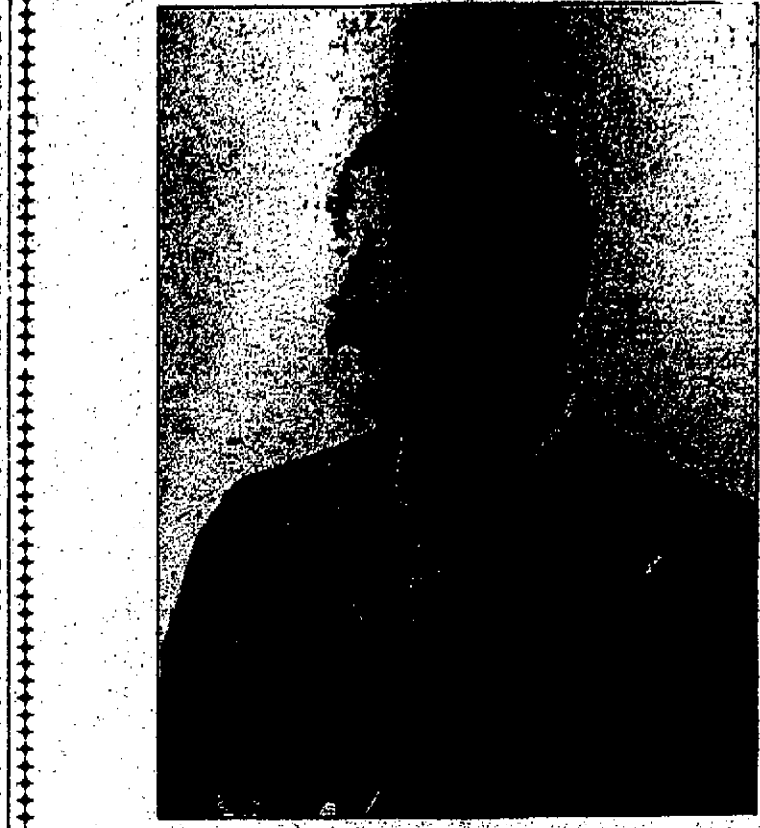
### COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill., 11, S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Miss Emily Carver, cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been living in Italy for fifteen years, is visiting the President and family.

# OLAA'S BIG SUGAR MILL HAS COMMENCED GRINDING CANE



F. B. McStocker, Manager of Olaa Plantation.

HILO, Dec. 26.—Olaa mill is grinding cane.

Last week the machinery was tried, and it worked beautifully. Manager McStocker decided at once that there should be no delay in putting the mill to actual use. At ten miles on the Volcano road one field, No. 6, was ready for cutting, another one, nearer the mill, was also ready and delay meant deterioration to the cane. Instructions were therefore given on Saturday to put laborers to cutting, and hands were brought to their posts at the big grey structure and instructed as to their duties; fires were started under the seven boilers long before daylight on Monday, and before seven o'clock the big fly wheel of the 400-horse-power Corliss engine revolved and the machinery responded with each movement.

At 7:30 Engineer Scott "whistled for cane." In each department of the mill, from the sugar floor to the lookout, men were overlooking the working parts that there should be no hitch in the work once the cane started through the rollers. On the concrete sugar floor, where thirty thousand tons of sugar—nearly a half million bags—will be packed for shipment before the mill closes down for the season, men were busy mopping out and ridding it of the rubbish that had collected there. Engineer Scott was here, there and everywhere, but as cool and calm as though putting into commission the second largest mill in the territory was an everyday occurrence. Manager McStocker was on hand with an eye on the flume through which the cane was to be floated from field to mill.

It was estimated that twenty-five minutes would be required for the cane to reach the mill after leaving the upper field. The second whistle was blown at 8:15 a. m. and at exactly 8:40 the first sticks passed down the chute, up through the rollers and so on through the various pans, etc., until it became No. 1 sugar. The fact was demonstrated that sugar cane would grow in Olaa and that sufficient water could be conserved and flumed so that it would carry the cane on long distances. This in spite of the opinions of men longer in the district than either Mr. McStocker or Superintendent Macrae. There was no lack of water and only once did the flume choke up and then but a few yards from the mill, and the jam was so slight that the cane was delayed less than thirty seconds.

In the fields where the cane was being cut, as in the mill where it was being ground, everything showed life, and yet there was absolutely no clashing; the laborers worked as soldiers drill and there was no idleness. J. A. Clay, the general bookkeeper, was on hand supervising the scales and putting the weighers in line to do their work in a systematic manner.

Olaa mill is one of the largest in the Territory, having a capacity of 175

### Hilo Railroad's New Coach.

By courtesy of Superintendent Lambert, a party of six, with a Herald representative, took a trial spin up the road Tuesday afternoon in the new first-class sixty-foot coach "Hilo." This is not only the first coach of this class for this railroad, but the first one constructed for any road in the Territory. The car is of unusual length for roads in this country, and is beautiful finished. The exterior is painted a rich amber brown, or what is known among railroad men as the "Pullman color," with gold trimmings. The interior is entirely of hard wood, the ceiling being of quarter-sawn oak with delicate lined ornamentation. The interior woodwork on the sides is polished oak. The car is partitioned off in the center, one-half being fitted with easy-chairs and the floor covered with heavy green body Brussels carpet. A portiere is used as a partition. The window shades are a novelty, being made so that they will "stay where put." The car is very highly finished, the outside having been twenty coats of paint and varnish. The trucks are of the Pullman standard, and are easy riding. The car was built in the shop of the Hilo railroad company, and is a model of luxury. It is attached to regular trains to Olaa, an additional charge of ten cents being made for a chair. The holders of first-class tickets use the other half of the car without extra cost.—Herald.

### Waiakula Off Reef.

News came on the Mauna Loa yesterday that the palat schooner Waiakula, which went ashore at Kaanapali had been gotten safely off the reef by the tugboat Leslie Baldwin. It appears that the schooner left Kaanapali on Tuesday afternoon. She met with rough weather, and Captain Johnson concluding to seek shelter, headed for Kaanapali, getting there that night. The wind shifted from northeast to the west-

ward, and the Waiakula hit the reef and stayed there until the Leslie Baldwin pulled her off the next day. The officers of the Mauna Loa say that the Waiakula was not at Kaanapali when they passed there, and it is therefore likely that she has gone on to the leper settlement with the palat. The damage to the Waiakula was very slight. On the morning on which the Waiakula got off the reef Captain Gardner succeeded Captain Johnson, and took the schooner to Kahului. The latter states that he resigned because the agents of the schooner told him to make the trip from Kahului and return in a week. This he claims the Waiakula cannot do.

The most improved machinery for sugar making was obtained by the company, and through the ability of Engineer Scott and his associate, Mr. Bell, it has been set up so there was not a hitch in the working of Monday. The Krausnick engine is driven by an independent Corliss engine, and the twelve 40 by 24 centrifugals are driven by the Rawlins engine. In the boiler room is an automatic feeder with seven connections, one for each fire. The train is carried up an incline passing into the automatic feeder, by which, with the assistance of two men, the fires are attended.

The bagging room is on the makai side of the building and has a cement floor, a feature which some experienced sugar mill men object to on the score of roughness and danger to bags in dragging them across. This room has openings into a covered way, through which a spur of the Hilo Railway Company's tracks run. This is a great convenience, for it enables the company to ship its product without extra handling. The mill yard covers nearly two acres, and will soon be covered with railway tracks. It is estimated by Manager McStocker that it will require six months for milling the first crop. In addition to the cane of the Olaa Company the mill will grind 500 acres of cane from the Puna Sugar Company.—Hilo Tribune.

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### Cost of Siberian Railroad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Odessa correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says reference is shown by the Russian official publications in regard to the actual cost of the Trans-Siberian railway. According to the Odessa Novosti, the line, when it was begun ten years ago, was estimated to cost \$150,000,000, but the difference, estimated and actual, up to a year ago was over 430,000,000 roubles. Before the line can possibly be put in working order, says the correspondent, there is reason to believe that the total cost will be over one billion roubles, \$515,000,000.

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# NOT UNIT AGAINST CHINESE

## Home Rulers Not Together on Exclusion.

HOME RULERS discussed Chinese exclusion last evening, taking much time and giving undaring more warm feeling. There were many speeches, some hot air, and finally, when the tension became so strong that the name of Delegate Wilcox was being used rather too freely to please Mrs. Wilcox, she rose, and in accents which showed some degree of warmth, defended her absent spouse to such effect that the subject was dropped.

The discussion came up over the receipt of the acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions adopted at the Drilled meeting in farewell of Wilcox, which declared in favor of the exclusion of Chinese. The question which arose was whether or not the resolution was in reality a Home Rule production, or whether it was not from an outsider, foisted upon the meeting and thus committing the party to the declarations of Prince Cupid, threw the bomb, and earnestly wanted to find the man who had written the resolution.

The prince declared that he did not believe that there was any unanimity in the opposition of the Home Rulers to exclusion. He declared that he was not an exclusionist, but that he favored restriction. He said he was in favor of everything that would be of benefit to the industries of the Islands. In his opinion there could be no brought here a number of Chinese who would be imported only for field work, and who could be deported as soon as they showed an inclination to get into other lines, such as would make them competitors with any white man or Hawaiian.

Several speakers went into the matter, citing the present competition of the Orientals with the natives as sailors, as fishermen and as onshore men, and the final touch was given to the matter when John Emmelhut in a long speech declared against the Orientals, and said that Wilcox was in favor of the resolution as passed. This aroused Mrs. Wilcox, and she replied vigorously, saying that the delegate was always in favor of not exclusion but of restriction of the immigration of the Orientals. This closed the incident.

Early in the meeting the committee which has in hand the preparations for the mass meeting on Saturday evening of next week, reported progress. The committee's report was received and the preparations will proceed along the lines which have been established for the gathering. Invitations have been sent out to all the judges of the local courts, to the Territorial and United States officials, and to many prominent men of all shades of political faith, asking them to be present and address the meeting. As yet no acceptances have been received. The same invitation went to every member of the Legislature. In addition there will be a special form of invitation to be present sent to the prominent men of the city, so as to insure a gathering of size and importance.

The committee which has the meeting in charge is now engaged in getting ready for it a series of resolutions which will simply give expression to the sentiments of the letter of invitation. This, it is intended, will do away with any radical utterances. The resolutions will be considered and final preparations made for the meeting at a gathering of the central committee of the party, which is to be held at the office of Prince Cupid Monday evening.

There was some discussion of the vacancies in the executive committee which have occurred recently. These are two in number, and to fill the places there were five names mentioned. No election was held, but the matter will be concluded at the next meeting. Those nominated were John Holt, John Wise, Morris Keohokale, Biplane and George Markham.

There was no discussion either of the Wilcox leper bill or the turn down of Cassius.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

December 20.—S. Kekumu to Manuia, apans 3 and portion of R. P. 1732, Kul. \$621. Kuhollee, Lahaina, Maui. Consideration, \$50.

Lualaba to Helen Keoki, interest in R. P. 2327, Kul. 2745, Waiakula, Oahu. Consideration, \$100.

Oahu Railway and Land Company to Oliver Johnson, lot 7, block 1, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,600.

A. L. C. Atkinson to C. C. Montague Jr., apans 1 and 2 of R. P. 715, Kul. 1453, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$400.

Frank H. Foster and wife to Johanna G. Marshall, lot 31, Pawaa tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1,600.

December 21.—Mrs. E. Dias and husband to Mrs. Marie Baptista, lot 8, map 10, Abueloa, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration, \$700.

Jose de Souza and wife to Manoel Borges, 5 acres in hui land, Ulumau, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration, \$845.

Mrs. Kapeka to Mrs. Mele et al., portion of R. P. 4816, Kul. 10781, Waipio, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration, \$1.

N. Lucy Kamau and husband to Jose S. Canario, piece of land, front and Ponehawai streets, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, \$300.

The Wilder Steamship Company has just issued a very interesting little hand-book dealing with the Islands of the group. It is nicely illustrated. The form is that of the standard railway and steamship folder.

The Fearless will tow the bary Olympic to Kaanapali this morning to complete her cargo of sugar, and get away from Maui ports before the first of the year. This is done to save the cargo from taxation under the Hawaiian law.

W. W. Clark has purchased in Vienna Gottfried Preyer's collection of pictures for \$20,000.

# Immunity From Disease

Do you know what water you are drinking? Is it boiled and then filtered? Your physician will tell you first filter and then boil it. You can save all this trouble and be perfectly safe from all diseases that are transmitted to the system through drinking water, buy using the

## Puritan Water Still

This simple and inexpensive article can be used on your wood, coal or oil stove, and will supply beautiful distilled water.

## Distilled Water

you know, is condensed steam, mixed with pure oxygen.

Now that the heavy winter rains have set in, you should be more careful than ever. Do not take any more chances.

You cannot make a better investment than to purchase one of our Puritan water stills.

No home should be without one.

We are the sole distributing agents for the Hawaiian Territory, and intend to push the sale of these all over the group, thereby reducing the great amount of suffering from malarial troubles.

You can see these machines working in one of our front windows.

# W.W. Dimond & Co.

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Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole agents for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Stoves, United States Cream Stoves, Puritan Water Stills, and many other well known articles.

53, 55, 57.

KING ST., HONOLULU.

# WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,  
President.

## USE....

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At Home,  
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# CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

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AGENTS.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

Printed at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
16800 TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
For Month ..... \$ 50  
For Month, Foreign ..... 75  
For Year ..... 6.00  
For Year, Foreign ..... 8.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

TUESDAY : DECEMBER 31.

There seems to be a slump in the anti-Dole gubernatorial stock.

The official assurance to Mr. Dunne that he is not an anti-Dole man is calculated to make that astute person indulge in a smile.

If Sewall gets a few more jolts from the administration he may join some other party. That is the reason he stopped being a Democrat.

The Hong Kong Weekly Press helps on the coming exposition at Portland by acknowledging the receipt of an attractive handbook "issued by Messrs. Lewis and Clarke."

If a national lazaretto is ever put on Molokai it may not be confined to lepers. The next thing may be an island camp for incurables of every sort. No end of ills are ready to follow the enactment of Wilcox's iniquitous measure.

The Home Rulers would do well, in the course of their studies of Americanism, to observe the fact that the business interests of any part of the United States never appeal in vain for relief from the rule of those who make it a point to threaten them.

If Delegate Wilcox attempts to fight the confirmation of W. J. Robinson his influence with the President, now expressed by a zero mark, will require two of them. Fighting executive nominations is as disastrous a job to a Congressman who wants favors at the White House, as getting in the way of a locomotive is to a man who wants to catch the train.

The reason why Great Britain was so complaisant over the downfall of her Clayton-Bulwer treaty appears in the London Telegraph, which says that it would have been an "inconceivably disastrous blunder to have opposed America's wishes in this matter, because to do so would be to incite the United States to build a great fleet." Possibly if the news of the San Juan river deal is true, the incitement will come from another quarter.

The Samoans of Tutuila have a very practical way of honoring McKinley. They will build roads. The island of Tutuila needs roads as badly as Hawaii did before the missionaries came, a few paths answering for them now and not only keeping the bulk of the population on the seashore, but compelling the natives, when they want to reach the other side of Tutuila, to make a long circuit by sea. With roads, Tutuila will be vastly more valuable to natives and whites alike than it is now.

The Queen should study the history of land claims before Congress, especially the McGarran claim of forty or fifty years' standing, and get wisdom for her own case. Demands amounting to more than half a million have descended in the halls of Congress to claimants of the fourth generation and have not been paid. By every precedent the pursuit of the crown lands is a wild goose chase. Any reputable public man in Washington would tell the Queen so, but she is probably taking the advice of some claims attorney whose trade is to pluck the unsophisticated.

The attempt of one of the Atlantic cable companies to freeze out Marconi has aroused great interest in his success. If there is anything in his long-distance telegraphy the people mean to get the advantage of it. What the legal status of the case against Marconi is in Newfoundland is not precisely known at this distance, but if he cannot operate from there the way would seem to be open, unless cable rights again enjoin, from Cape Breton to the Azores, and thence to Europe. It is several hundred miles shorter from Cape Breton to the Azores than it is from Newfoundland to Ireland.

The dispensary bill is to be pushed in the next Legislature. In the meantime if any citizen of Hawaii visits the South he might do well to stop off in South Carolina and see how the dispensary works on its native heath. Obviously the question has got to be fought over again, and in that case intelligent citizens should know more about it than they did last fall. We assume that the liquor question will cut a large figure in future politics, not only because the temperance people say so, but because the saloon ever has lately reached such proportions and promises to reach such greater ones, as to alarm the right-thinking.

It is hardly to be supposed that Rear Admiral Schley, after his friend Dewey's experience, will care to run for President. Dewey is the greatest naval hero the country has had since the death of Farragut, but the moment he was mentioned for President the country jeered him as if he were the veriest impostor. Even Farragut never had a Presidential boom. For some years past the country has been coming to its senses about the disposal of its great honors, preferring a waterman for statesmanship, a soldier for soldierly and a sailor for naval work, and it is not inclined to have them exchange their jobs. We doubt that there will ever be a sailor President or many more soldier ones.

## AN OBJECT LESSON.

The kind of good government Hawaii would get from the anti-Dole element is shown in the financial exhibit of the courts presided over by the two men, Humphreys and Gear, who have been loudest in the demand for "a change" that would put them and their friends in control of all branches of the Territorial administration and of city and county affairs.

Think of it. The Legislative appropriation for the conduct of all the courts during the biennial period—Supreme Court and the five Circuit Courts—was \$38,000. For 1898 and 1899 the appropriation was \$33,000 and an unused balance of \$5,188.33 was turned back into the treasury. Now, the Hawaiian judiciary, in the short space of five months has drawn and spent over \$15,000. TWO-THIRDS OF WHICH WENT OUT ON THE ORDER OF JUDGES HUMPHREYS AND GEAR.

The obvious cause of this extravagance is political. For the sake of getting another open route to the treasury of the people, the tax-eaters and job-chasers want an extra session of the Legislature. Humphreys and Gear are in the deal; at least they want an extra session with all that that would imply in the multiplication of patronage. In the opinion of the plotters the easiest way to get the Legislature together again is to empty the treasury. All sorts of devices have been tried to compel outlay and the First Circuit bench has succeeded in bringing its own appropriation to the danger limit. Let the waste go on and in a few months more the courts will have to stop business for lack of money. What then? Why a chorus of appeals for an extra session follows, and in case the governor refuses to call the predatory legislative mob together, a demand will be heard at Washington that he be removed. That is the game from A to Z, and Humphreys and Gear are in it with the avidity of gamblers playing for high stakes with other people's cash.

Men with such loose conceptions of public duty would, if they ever got control of Hawaii, administratively blunder it worse than South Carolina and Louisiana were robbed in the evil day of the carpet-bagger. The whole thing is an object-lesson in the spirit of the people who take the Humphreys view of politics and show what would happen to the taxpayer if their sphere of rapacity was widened.

## A CAMPAIGN OF REVENGE.

The action of Judge Humphreys in again attacking the McBryde bonds shows the depth of the animus which he feels towards Mr. Kinney. Beyond that it proves nothing, nor does it assert anything, save the Judge's biased and wholly unsupported opinion about the value of the McBryde estate and the security of its bonded debt. When he began his campaign of revenge against Mr. Kinney, Judge Humphreys felt the need of evidence to support his criticism of the property in which Mr. Kinney is so largely interested and so he required the master to make a report upon the value of the bonds as security for trust funds. The report was made and to Judge Humphreys' disappointment it was wholly favorable to McBryde. Expert witnesses were heard and they all testified that McBryde's bonds of \$750,000 were secured by property worth \$2,000,000. It was shown that there is now healthy cane growing on the McBryde plantation which would sell, at current prices, for \$1,250,000; the first crop to be off in January, one of 10,000 or more tons, will bring enough cash to clear off the bonded debt; in fact, the McBryde was shown to be a fee simple property, equal in richness to any cane land in the country, a fully developed and growing plantation of the first order. Hearing such evidence, a fair-minded Judge would have let the matter drop, but not so Humphreys. Disdaining the testimony of his own witnesses, intent on nothing but injury to the man who had joined with the Bar Association in branding him professionally, and avid for revenge, Judge Humphreys again turned on McBryde and ordered a guardian who had invested funds of a ward in the plantation's bonds to give better security. Such a judicial act deserves the severest rebuke, not only from the small army of local investors in McBryde, but from the disinterested public. Indeed, such a procedure must accent the opinion of the Washington authorities, lately expressed in the Washington Star, that Judge Humphreys is unfit to hold a judicial position.

The attack on Mr. Kinney is in line with the conduct of this extraordinary Judge since his return from Washington. He began his campaign of revenge by discharging from the service of the court a stenographer, a member of the Bar Association that had found against him in the Hartwell-Kinney-Ballou affair; then he sought to keep Judge Kaulukou, another member of the Bar Association, from winning a case by refusing to let him examine native Hawaiian witnesses in the only language they knew, in the only language save Spanish Kaulukou's client knew, and in the only language the majority of the jury knew—although it had been his custom theretofore to permit such practice. Only the other day he refused to appoint Mr. Andrade a guardian after the latter had been chosen by the parties at interest and gave the place to a stranger whom he had imported from the coast. Andrade's offense was his share in the common local opinion of Humphreys as a Judge.

These acts show how true was the arraignment of Judge Humphreys by the Bar Association and how unfortunate it was that the case made out was not fairly presented to the Attorney-General of the United States. Had justice then been done, injustice would not be so rampant now.

If Honolulu should accept the Rupert Schimid design for a McKinley monument it would be the second city to do so. San Jose has got in ahead. But if a sculptured memorial is wanted here the fact that the Schimid creation would be a duplicate need not deter Honolulu from the enjoyment of so estimable a work of art.

Mr. A. B. Wood, of Henry Waterhouse & Co., will leave for a six weeks' trip to San Francisco, in the Ventura, which sails today.

## THE CASE OF CAYPLESS.

The attempt to make it appear that the Advertiser "gloated" over the personal defeat of Mr. Caypless for third judge is not justified by any sentiment of approval with which this paper took the news of Mr. Robinson's success, nor by any other circumstance. Mr. Caypless would make a good judge, and if he should, as a candidate standing on his merits, get the post of Humphreys, who, we are told, has found himself compelled to change his mind and send on his much-desired resignation, well and good. The personal difference between him and the present incumbent would make his appointment not unacceptable to every honest man and fair-dealing attorney.

There is, however, a general significance in the causes of Mr. Caypless' defeat which must not be overlooked. It has established the fact that the President is not disposed to consult Delegate Wilcox, nor Harold M. Sewall, nor any person who represents either, in matters of Hawaiian patronage. It is this finality over which the people who have most at stake in Hawaii feel satisfaction. They know that, in the proportion by which Wilcox and Sewall are ignored at Washington in matters affecting good government here, the better for Hawaii as a whole. So far, neither man has made a favorable impression at the White House. The Aguinaldo affair cooked Wilcox's goose with President Roosevelt; and as for Sewall, his machine politics are not those which find favor with the former chief of the Civil Service Commission.

It is a pity that so good a man as Mr. Caypless should have gone into the judgeship fight hampered by the support of Wilcox and Sewall, for it is to that they may lay his troubles. If he intends to seek the coming vacancy he would do well to discard both and rest his case on his personal merits and the support of his influential friends, here and elsewhere.

## INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools has been submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Judging from the Associated Press Bulletin, which we quote, it is an interesting document showing what the government is doing for the practical education and advancement of its wards, and embraces ideas gleaned from personal observation in the field, together with the views of various superintendents, Indian workers and prominent educators throughout the United States. The general superintendent has outlined a uniform course of study for the students of the Indian schools, and makes a strong argument for education along practical lines, which will improve the Indian's mode of life. In this connection the subject of agriculture is taken up, embracing dairying and other branches of farm study, as well as domestic science for the girls. Speaking of agriculture, the superintendent says:

"No occupation will so soon dispossess the Indian of his nomadic instincts and fix upon him permanency of habitation as agriculture. Tilling of the soil will necessarily oblige him to remain in one spot, and the performing of certain duties at proper times of the year will instill into him the necessity for systematic work and for giving attention to details. To make any real progress the Indian must have a home, wherein will center all his interests, hopes and ambitions, and a home on a farm will best fill these requirements. As there is no field in which he can so readily contribute to his own support, he should not only be encouraged, but urged to cease leaving his allotment, to cultivate more acres, raise better crops, and live, the thrifty, independent life that falls to the lot of tillers of the soil."

Miss Reel points out that the Indian owns his land and should be taught to farm it himself in preference to his old-time custom of renting to his indolent white neighbors, and himself living in idleness. This idea instilled into the Red Man will be a long step toward actual reform. Attention is called to the fact that the first government appropriation in 1819 was but \$10,000, while during the past year the sum of \$3,244,250 was expended for Indian schools, and that the total number of pupils enrolled was nearly 25,000. The superintendent points to the benefits resulting from the introduction of the outing system, and suggests systematic methods of selecting pupils for school attendance calculated to reduce to the lowest possible degree evils which have heretofore existed.

A gratifying feature of Indian education, as indicated by the report, is the rapid growth of industrial training methods in the Indian schools. Practical industrial training, with elementary literary studies applicable to industrial work, should make the Indian a useful citizen, and this is the aim of the Indian school service under its present management.

It is painful to note the attempts of the New York Sun to deprive Grover Cleveland of his claim to literary distinction. That graceless paper now says that his memorable phrase, "innocuous desuetude," was first spoken by Mr. Gladstone in an address at Liverpool in 1882. Should this turn out to be the truth it will perhaps be a consolation to Mr. Cleveland to feel that even if he did not invent "innocuous desuetude," he is in full enjoyment of its charms.

The agitation over changing Inauguration Day is again on, and the advocates insist that to ask a man to face a raw March day bareheaded is to invite pneumonia. There has never been a time when there was not a man willing to stand the test.

## Sugar Expert Coming.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Dec. 17.—E. J. Lea, who has acted in the capacity of assistant chemist at the sugar refinery, has been appointed by the government as assistant chemist at a station in Honolulu. He left tonight for the coast, and will sail for the Hawaiian Islands the first of the year.

Prof. G. W. Shaw, chief chemist of the refinery, has accepted the position as chemist at the California State University at Berkeley, and will have charge of the special department recently created, that of sugar-beet culture.

It would have been more appreciated by him.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Logan of Hawaii is spending her vacation in town.

Attorney Coke, of Walluku, is in town for a few days.

Dr. Raymond returned to his Maui home during the week.

A. W. Neely leaves for Makaweli today to weigh coal for the government.

The fourth story steel panels are being set in position in the Young building.

Mr. J. Greenwell and Miss Greenwell have gone home for their Christmas vacation.

Manager Pogue, of Kihel plantation, who has been seriously ill at Walluku, is better.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Nape and Mr. W. H. Fields has been announced at Walluku.

The Inter-Island Company received four life rafts by the last Alameda. They will be placed on island boats.

The schooner Churchill is discharging coal at Elesele. The schooner Robert Searies is waiting to do the same thing.

Charles Leonard, a former Honolulu huckster, was fined \$100 at Seattle recently for forcing a woman to a life of shame.

Prof. W. D. Alexander has had a fine portrait painted by Theodore Worra. Mr. Worra leaves tomorrow for Samoa on the Sonoma.

The engagement of Miss Mary Clark Walland, of Hilo, to I. E. Ray, of the same place, is announced. The wedding takes place in March.

The Board of Health has given authority to use the lot Waikiki of Sheridan street, near the Beach road, as a dumping ground for garbage.

In compliance with the notice of Treasurer Wright the foreign corporations doing business in the Territory are filing articles of incorporation.

It is reported that the agent of the tug Leslie Baldwin, which pulled the schooner Walalua off the reef at Kaanapali last week will put in a claim for salvage for \$400.

During the storm Saturday night a tree was blown down at Waikiki, and in falling it struck one of Pain's cars, but did no damage. A large number of trees were blown down along the Waikiki road.

The invitations of the Home Rulers to address their mass meeting Saturday evening are not being favorably received by the prominent Republicans to whom they were sent. Few acceptances have been received so far.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch in Hawaii, met with a bad accident Friday. His team ran away and Mr. Carter jumped to save himself, sustaining several severe cuts.

Dr. Carmichael, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, formerly stationed here, and recently at San Francisco, has been ordered to an Eastern post. Mrs. Carmichael may visit Honolulu.

Julia Bocca, Babino Costa and Manuel P. Teixeira, insane Portuguese, committed to the asylum by Judge Walpulang, of Kau, Hawaii, were brought to Honolulu yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

M. Vizzavona, the French Consul, received advice on the last steamer from the coast that the French cruiser Protet will arrive in Honolulu the third week of January on her cruise to the South Seas.

Superintendent Reynolds received a letter from Molokai yesterday telling of the merry Christmas spent by the inmates of the settlement. They were all given an extra supply of paial, and celebrated with luau.

Thomas Fitch recently received from a relation of the late Phil Armour, a pair of finely cut intaglio cuff buttons, set in gold. They were a souvenir remembrance of the friendship between Mr. Armour and Colonel Fitch.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sunday morning, the Rev. V. H. Kitcher gave notice that from on and after Sunday, January 13, 1902, the prayerbook of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America will be used in that church.

The clerks of the National Guard are engaged in making an inventory of all the quartermaster and commissary stores which are in the possession of these officers. This is being done for the purpose of making up the annual statement of the stock on hand.

Prince Cupid's new yacht, the Princess, will arrive on the Ventura from Sydney. She will probably bring a cup along with her. She was built to beat anything in her class where she was launched, and probably won the race.

It is reported from Walluku that Nui, a native, came to a sudden death by a fall over a cliff at Makamakale Gulch. The deceased was a fisherman and had started on a fishing expedition at the time of his death. The body was found Friday, December 23. There was no indication of foul play.

According to reports from Papeete, forty inches of rain fell there last Wednesday in twenty-four hours. If this is true, the rainfall comes near the world's record. At Leupaochoe and in Hilo there were also heavy rains. Between Oukala and Mauiua Gulch the road was rendered impassable for two days.

The stone wall enclosing W. O. Smith's residence property on the Nuuanu street side, is being removed preparatory to setting the street line back about ten feet. This is the initial step toward widening Nuuanu street at that end. The Hobson fence will also be set back, giving additional width to the thoroughfare below Bates street.

The entertainment given by the Boys' Brigade Saturday night was a very enjoyable affair. A series of stereopticon views illustrating the life of Washington was given, with an explanatory talk by John Waldron. The Kakaako Glee Club gave several selections, and the Young Men's Christian Association class gave a pretty exhibition under the direction of Mr. Young.

E. M. Griffith, the Washington forester, paid a visit to Nuuanu Valley yesterday morning, and made liberal notations of what he saw. In the afternoon he visited the Damon place at Moanalua. This morning he will visit Jared Smith at the experimental station, and then proceed up Tantalua. Mr. Griffith will leave Monday in company with Forester Haughts for Maui.

The water in the Kewalo district has subsided since the rains, and the greater number of the streets can now readily be navigated without the use of boats. Thursday ducks were still swimming about in the streets, while foot passengers made their way from house to house by means of fences. In many places the residents throw garbage and debris of all kinds in the street to bring it above sea level, and the resulting stench is something fearful.

## Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands; the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss ANITA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 734, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 107,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,800,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The indiscretion shown by Lieutenant Commander Young, recently relieved as captain of the port of Havana, in stating in an interview that the Cubans were not fit for self-government, proves not to be as serious as was at first reported. Lieutenant Young had already intimated that he would be pleased if he were relieved from his services in Cuba, as he has been in the island for three years. His successor has not yet been selected.

## Humboldt-Brewer Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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# BISHOP WILLIS DEFIED

## Determined Will of Majority Church.

The second congregation will not comply with the demand of Bishop Willis that its members join with him in one church of which he shall be the head until such time as it may be turned over to the jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. Instead, the second congregation, at a largely attended meeting held last evening in the Cathedral school-room, decided to appeal to the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States, and if Bishop Willis refuses to extend the time of his ultimatum until such a reply can be received, to withdraw from the cathedral until then. The second congregation, confident that it is in the right, agrees to submit the matter in controversy to the Presiding Bishop and abide by his decision, asking only that they be allowed to worship in peace, until such decision is made.

This action is taken rather than to jeopardize the position of Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, the Bishop having threatened to withhold his license to preach. There is but little doubt that the threat would be carried into execution by the Bishop who clearly intimates that while he is willing to give to the rector of the second congregation license to perform his duties at the Royal school, he will not extend the same courtesy to him as a minister.

The position of the second congregation is peculiar. If the Bishop persists in his present attitude and refuses to allow the second congregation further time to hear from the presiding Bishop, he will gain control of the Anglican church organization in Hawaii, at the meeting to be held January 10th. The corporation affairs will be in the hands of the trustees elected at a meeting which none of the present members of the second congregation will attend, and for the next three months the Bishop expects to run things. The members of the second congregation propose to quietly withdraw until they can hear from the presiding Bishop, which will take at least a month, and when that reply comes then the battle royal for the possession of the church property may be expected, for if the second congregation is sustained on appeal, they will insist on their right to worship in the Cathedral. On the other hand, as pointed out by Rev. Mr. Mackintosh last night, Bishop Willis gains nothing by his attitude excepting the extra expense of maintaining the entire church property for the next three months, without the aid of the second congregation.

There were several amusing and exciting incidents at the meeting. Just a few minutes before adjournment there was a loud noise from the recesses of the adjoining room, which threw the meeting into fits of laughter. It was hinted that the Bishop had a spy there and that the latter had come to grief, but no investigation was made.

When the chairman of the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh, announced, after it had been decided to oppose the Bishop's wishes and send him a reply, he stated that the next question was "Who will take this letter to the Bishop?" There was a moment's silence—then the members looked at each other and laughed, until one suggested that "We will all go." It was finally decided, however, to leave the matter to the church wardens the letter having been addressed to them and consequently they should make the reply.

The meeting was called by the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh at 7:30 o'clock. He briefly stated what the object had to do with the notices posted on the church door Sunday, and which were published in yesterday's Advertiser.

W. R. Castle Jr. then read the two letters, one of which was addressed to the church wardens and the other to Rev. Mr. Mackintosh. They were as follows:

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1901.  
My Dear Mr. Mackintosh:—In accordance with this notice a copy of which I enclose, the license given to the signers of a certain memorial dated August, 1888, under which the Second Congregation has continued to exist, will expire on December 31st.

With the dissolution of the Congregation your license also expires, but as I have pointed out to your wardens, it will be open to you to receive a new license under new conditions for the performance of such ministerial duties as a servant of the government holding an important and onerous post is free at all times to discharge.

ALFRED WILLIS,  
Bishop of Honolulu.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1901.  
W. R. Castle, Jr., Esq., Geo. F. Davies, Church Wardens Second Congregation:

Dear Sirs:—I beg to enclose a copy of a notice which will be affixed to the church door tomorrow. Under the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the license given to the signers of a certain memorial to become a distinct congregation, under which the Second Congregation continued to exist, necessarily becomes void.

With a view of bringing the members of the Second Congregation into union with the cathedral, there will also be another notice inviting all male communicants in the city to register so as to be qualified to vote for the cathedral wardens and elders, under the new order of 1888.

The action of the minister of the Second Congregation naturally expires with the action of the Congregation, but as I have already stated to you, a new license will be given him under the new order to perform such ministerial duty as a servant of the government, holding an important and onerous post, is free

at all times to discharge.

Yours very faithfully,  
ALFRED WILLIS,  
Bishop of Honolulu.

P. S.—Fifteen days' grace being allowed, the new order will not actually begin until after the 15th of January, 1. e., Sunday, the 19th.

"You have heard the reading of these documents," said Mr. Castle, "and of course they require some reply, and we would like to hear any suggestions as to what the reply shall be. No doubt the Bishop thinks his plan is for the interests of the church, and under certain conditions the offer would have been accepted, but these ill-advised methods he seeks to have us adopt can hardly be considered. We have been a separate congregation for sixteen years and have grown up in that idea, and while by the offering of sympathy and like methods the union could have been effected, yet a step which we might favorably consider we cannot be compelled to take. The conditions which made necessary a separate congregation sixteen years ago still exist, nor have the present difficulties passed away, nor can they until the new Bishop arrives."

Mr. George Davies stated that as had been suggested, if a different way was offered the two congregations may have joined. "We are left in the same condition as were our fathers sixteen years ago," he said. "It is the same principle our fathers fought for. In this case we are dealing with the office, not with Bishop Willis. It is not a personal matter, and there is no need of reflections upon him, but we cannot acquiesce in the statement of the Bishop that the license of this congregation expires or that of the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh becomes void."

Mr. Clive Davies then stated the facts leading up to the ultimatum delivered by the Bishop Sunday. He said that Mr. Castle and himself had received an intimation of the prospective action of the Bishop some time since in an unofficial way, and had paid the Bishop a visit to discuss the policy of the step. He stated that they had advised the Bishop of the wish of the second congregation to turn over to the new Bishop, but the one congregation, and offered to surrender voluntarily under certain conditions. It was suggested to Bishop Willis at that conference that if he would defer his contemplated action for three months, that a combined service could be held, in the meantime, without the second congregation losing its identity as a separate organization. The Bishop refused the offer of compromise and Mr. Davies suggested that the proper method would be for them to decline to sign the register and throw the onus on Bishop Willis. A small meeting was held on the night after Christmas, at which it was decided to make a further effort at compromise, and Mr. Davies was sent to see the Bishop, and it was pointed out to him that the action contemplated would result rather in widening the breach than in healing it. The Bishop had raised the point, he said, that under the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal church the license of the congregation expires and also that of the rector.

Mr. Jordan inquired whether the Bishop was acting under the authority of the American or English church?

Mr. Davies replied that the letter from the Bishop was vague and gave no intimation of what he relied upon to prove his case.

Rev. Mr. Mackintosh did not see where the change in jurisdiction carried with it any such result; that England and America were as mother and daughter in the Episcopal church, and in his opinion there was no necessity why the church license should become void.

It was supposed to be the intention of the Bishop that in the event that all licenses were returned to him, they would all be handed back excepting that of the second congregation and its rector. In the Church of England because a clergyman died was no reason why the living dies with him, and he believed the second congregation morally as well as technically to be on the right ground.

The resolution which had been introduced and was the subject of this discussion was then read and unanimously adopted, in which the second congregation refused to acquiesce in the demand of the Bishop that it renounce its separate existence. The resolution as adopted is as follows:

Resolved, that this congregation having heard the notification of the bishop communicated through their church wardens recognize the desirability under certain conditions of a union of the congregations, but feel that they cannot be deprived of their existence except by their own voluntary act, and consider that the reasons for their existence as a separate congregation have not yet been removed.

Some one inquired what the result would be if the second congregation agreed to the Bishop's demands?

"Simply that for the next three months everything would be under control of Bishop Willis, and he would have charge of funds and church property. And if you include myself in it, that's the end of yours truly," said Mr. Mackintosh.

The reply was greeted with general laughter. He stated further that if no change of heart had been experienced among his people, no one would go near the church at all. He said that he was afraid of disintegration, and that it would be hard work to keep up the spiritual unity of the church, and it would go down and cease to be the factor for good it now is. Then there would likely be another revolution from the church as before though he said that the second congregation had not succeeded, but had always had a separate existence. Bishop Willis, he said, was responsible for the names, "First and second congregation," and the English-speaking church was really the first congregation.

Mr. Davies thought that probably the Bishop would be willing to extend the time for a few months, as at first he had said it could not under any circumstances be extended beyond the first of January, and as it is now they were given until the 19th; a few weeks longer would make little difference.

The draft of a letter in reply from the church wardens to the effect that the matter would be appealed to the presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church and requesting Bishop Willis to defer action until a reply should be received to that appeal, was submitted by the congregation, and the following resolution proposed by T. Clive Davies and seconded by E. L. Koon, was unanimously carried:

"That the wardens reply to the bishop

by letter in the form presented to the meeting by Mr. Castle."

The reply also questioned the right of the bishop to declare license void, and asked that he cite the portion of the constitution which gave him such authority. The offer is also made to abide by the decision of the presiding bishop whatever it might be, and the letter will declare that their minister had done nothing to forfeit his right to a license.

Mr. Davies explained further that the only license the bishop would grant to the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh was to remain at the head of the Royal School. Mr. Mackintosh thought that the appeal to the American Church must result favorably; that they were not aggressors, and had only been defending their rights; that they were brought up in the English Church, and from what he knew of the men at the head of the American Church, they were broad and noble enough to pardon any mistake made through ignorance.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Catton, was unanimously adopted:

"That the vestry be authorized and instructed to prepare an appeal to the presiding Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church against the proposed action of the Bishop of Honolulu in withdrawing or refusing to renew our existing license as a separate congregation, worshipping in the cathedral, and the license of the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh as our minister; with full power to the vestry to act on behalf of this congregation."

The next question was the action to be taken by the church, and the Bishop refused to accede to the compromise suggested by the Second Congregation. It was suggested that the members of this congregation simply withdraw and not sign the register, and continue the church elsewhere, or else stay away from church altogether until the American bishop is installed. The Rev. Mr. Mackintosh favored this latter plan, of quietly withdrawing to worship at home, neglecting nothing except that of meeting together in the cathedral. He thought that the meetings in the cathedral could not be taken away from the use of force, and he counseled against this. It was his plan not to attend church, as Bishop Willis wished, but simply to withdraw. His plan was adopted, Mr. Castle stating that the congregation did not wish Mr. Mackintosh to get into trouble for preaching without a license, though the latter stated that he was perfectly willing to take chances, if his people wished him to. He stated that the best plan was simply to keep quiet and do nothing until they heard from the presiding bishop, but to be ready to assemble when word came that they were to meet.

The following resolution was then adopted: "In the event of the bishop refusing to postpone his action pending a reply to our appeal from the presiding bishop, it is the sense of the congregation that they should with dignity protest against this infringement of their rights as illegal; but if prevented from continuing to worship in the cathedral, that they should withdraw from the cathedral until such time as the reply from the presiding bishop shall be received."

The Rev. Mr. Mackintosh stated that the bishop will now be compelled to keep up the expense of the church for the next three months from his own resources, and by the end of that period the members of the Second Congregation would be willing and able to put funds together for any improvement needed under the American bishop. After a short expression of hope in the future and closing prayer, the meeting adjourned.

The final steps in the transfer of the Anglican Church in Hawaii from the English to the American jurisdiction were taken yesterday in the application to the Trustees Wright for a new charter of incorporation.

The petition for the amended articles was signed by Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu; President; Alex. Mackintosh; Secretary; Henry Smith; Treasurer; Geo. S. Harris; Vincent Howard Kitchin; Luke Aseu, Edmund Stiles and Solomon Mchula.

The petition gives an abstract from the minutes of the proceedings of the 5th Diocesan Synod leading up to the present action, and then states:

"The reasons for which this application for an amended charter is made are as follows:

"In consequence of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States of America, an arrangement has been made between the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Anglican Church in Hawaii and the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, whereby the Anglican Church in Hawaii accepts the jurisdiction in spiritual matters of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

Under its present charter the corporation of the Anglican Church in Hawaii holds all its property to be faithfully applied to the purpose and use of establishing and maintaining the Church of the Anglican Communion with the Hawaiian Islands, according to the doctrines of the Church of England, as the same are explained and contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and in the form and manner of ordaining Bishops, Priests and Deacons, and in the Thirty-nine Articles; the corporation being thus debarred from departing from the doctrines of the Church of England, but not debarred from making or adopting changes in the Formularies of the Church of England in matters not affecting doctrine which the circumstances of the church might at any time require.

"The circumstances in which the Anglican Church in Hawaii is placed in consequence of the annexation of the Islands by the United States require the adoption by the said church of the same changes in the Formularies of the Church of England as were made by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America when American colonies became independent of Great Britain."

"That the changes made in these Formularies by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States did not affect doctrine may be shown, first by the solemn declaration in the preface to the Book of Common Prayer and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of church according to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in which after inviting a comparison of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, it is said in which it was also stated that this church is far from intending to depart from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline or worship, or further than local circumstances require; and secondly, by the close intercommunion which has always been maintained between the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and the Church of England."

"The circumstances of the Anglican Church in Hawaii further require that the property of this church should henceforth be administered in accordance with the constitution, canons, rules, regulations and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the Anglican Church in Hawaii having through its Diocesan Synod, promised allegiance to the said constitution."

"The bonds in both cases are secured by first mortgage deeds of trust."

"Respectfully submitted,  
"F. J. RUSSELL."

"It doesn't seem to me that there is sufficient protection for the minority bondholders under this trust deed," remarked the Court. "Don't the agents hold a majority of these bonds, and could not they prevent a foreclosure if they wished?"

Mr. Robertson replied that the agents did not hold a majority of the bonds. "Assuming \$50,000 of these bonds is simply secured, but the minority bondholders, those that have only three or four thousand dollars of the bonds, are without security. By buying up the majority of the bonds they could prevent the foreclosure of the mortgage for ten years even though the interest was not paid."

"I think not, your Honor," replied Mr. Robertson. "This clause in the trust is more for protection to the minority bondholder, by not allowing any bondholder to take hasty or radical action which would work injury to all. He has the right to put in a complaint if the bond or interest is not paid."

"But a judgment in such case would not be of any value under the laws of the Territory. The bonds are the same

# Humphreys' Kick on McBryde Bonds.

In the face of an exceedingly favorable report, which he himself had ordered Alfred W. Carter, as guardian of the property of Annie T. K. Parker, to dispose of the bonds of the McBryde and Wai'alua Plantations held by him for his ward.

The report of the master, F. J. Russell, stated that he Wai'alua bonds of \$1,000,000 were secured by property worth \$3,500,000, while the McBryde is and of \$750,000 was secured by property valued at \$2,000,000. He said it was "good security." Humphreys decided that it was not, and based his ruling upon a clause in the trust deed which makes necessary the consent of a majority of the bondholders before the mortgage can be foreclosed. The reason given by the court, in the minds of most people, is not believed to be the real cause for his attempt to discredit McBryde's bonds, after the examination ordered by him had and an opposite result than expected. His enmity to W. A. Kinney is believed to be at the bottom of the order, for the attorney is largely interested in that plantation.

If the reason given by Judge Humphreys in his ruling yesterday is the real cause of the disapproval of the bonds, he will continue and order an examination into every trust fund now in circuit court, for nearly every plantation bond is subject to the same criticism, as the trust deeds in each are practically the same. Humphreys' order of yesterday will compel the guardian, Alfred W. Carter, to himself assume the bonds purchased by him for the ward, Annie T. K. Parker and pay to her interest on the amount, \$31,000, invested in these bonds at 6 per cent. Aside from this, the decision will be of no effect, as it is not anticipated that it will affect the market value of such securities, when the report of the master is taken into consideration.

The report of the master, F. J. Russell, was read yesterday morning upon the opening of court as follows:

"The master's report filed herein on the 12th day of December, 1901, was referred back by the Court for further investigation as to the quality of the security of the bonds of the Wai'alua Agricultural Company, Ltd., in which the guardian has invested \$400, and those of the McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd., in which the guardian has invested \$27,000. In conformity with the instructions of the Court, the master has made inquiry and taken evidence, according to the custom and practice of this Court in such matters, from the officers and employees of both companies and of others. The evidence taken at the hearings in connection herewith has been transcribed, and the transcript is herewith annexed and hereby made a part hereof."

"The master finds:

"1. As to the Wai'alua bonds—The capital stock of the corporation is \$400,000, all outstanding and all paid up. The stock is quoted in the market at Honolulu at 55 per cent of its par value. The total assessed value of the corporation's property last January was \$3,500,000, and a large amount of money has been expended upon permanent improvements during the present year. The trust deed which was given by the company on April 1st of this year to secure its bonds, authorized the sale of the bonds in the amount of \$1,000,000, of which \$800,000 worth have been sold and the balance of \$200,000 worth are still in the treasury of the company. Said trust deed contains the following clause: 'In case of default in payment of interest on any of the bonds hereby secured the company therefor having been presented and payment demanded, should such default and payment continue for the period of three months after such demand, then and thereupon the principal of said bonds, outstanding and unpaid, shall be at once sold by the holders of a majority of said bonds signified in writing, become immediately due and payable, provided that non-action of any of said bond holders in case of any default, shall not extend and shall not effect any subsequent default or any rights arising therefrom.' Said trust deed conveys all of the property of the corporation. Though the property is new, it is well developed, and is expected to pay dividends in a few years."

"As to the McBryde bonds—The capital stock of the corporation is \$3,500,000, of which \$3,318,880 is outstanding and paid up and \$181,120 is in the treasury of the company. The stock is now quoted on the Honolulu market at about 25 per cent of its par value. The assessed value of the entire property of the corporation last January is said to be \$1,242,615 and about \$72,500 has been expended since said assessment on permanent improvements to the property of the company. The trust deed given by the company conveys its entire property, authorizes an issue of \$750,000 in bonds and contains the following clause: 'In case of default in payment of interest on any of the coupons as is quoted above. The entire issue of bonds has been sold. The company was organized in 1898, is being rapidly developed and is expected to pay its first dividends in a few years."

"3. The property of the Wai'alua plantation appears to be worth about \$2,500,000, and to be good security for a loan of \$1,000,000."

"4. The property of the McBryde plantation appears to be worth not less than \$2,000,000, and to be good security for a loan of \$750,000."

"The bonds in both cases are secured by first mortgage deeds of trust."

"Respectfully submitted,  
"F. J. RUSSELL."

"It doesn't seem to me that there is sufficient protection for the minority bondholders under this trust deed," remarked the Court. "Don't the agents hold a majority of these bonds, and could not they prevent a foreclosure if they wished?"

Mr. Robertson replied that the agents did not hold a majority of the bonds. "Assuming \$50,000 of these bonds is simply secured, but the minority bondholders, those that have only three or four thousand dollars of the bonds, are without security. By buying up the majority of the bonds they could prevent the foreclosure of the mortgage for ten years even though the interest was not paid."

"I think not, your Honor," replied Mr. Robertson. "This clause in the trust is more for protection to the minority bondholder, by not allowing any bondholder to take hasty or radical action which would work injury to all. He has the right to put in a complaint if the bond or interest is not paid."

"But a judgment in such case would not be of any value under the laws of the Territory. The bonds are the same

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"I think not, your Honor," replied Mr. Robertson. "This clause in the trust is more for protection to the minority bondholder, by not allowing any bondholder to take hasty or radical action which would work injury to all. He has the right to put in a complaint if the bond or interest is not paid."

"But a judgment in such case would not be of any value under the laws of the Territory. The bonds are the same

as a good promissory note, but a guardian is not supposed to invest in such securities. It does not appear that the guardian has any security except that which can be given by the majority of the bondholders. The investment in McBryde and Wai'alua bonds will be disapproved and the guardian is charged with this amount with interest at six per cent."

# DAMAGE DONE BY THE STORM

Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Campbell reports that the Kealia bridge near John Ena's place in old Wai'iki, has been fully repaired and again open for traffic. The recent rainstorm which caused a heavy strain on the old wooden culvert, through which the water of Pauoa stream empties into Nuuanu street makai of Kukul street, has had a good effect in showing that it is a dangerous condition, and the Public Works Department is now making plans for ripping it out and putting in a new culvert. Last winter the heavy torrents from Pauoa stream broke away part of the culvert, and a rail fence was built around the mouth of the entrance to prevent wagons from being driven over the waterway. Several breaks in the stone retaining wall on the Waikiki side of the Nuuanu stream are also to be repaired. One of the worst was mauka of the Rapid Transit steel bridge.

The department had not quite finished extensive repairs and alterations to the Makiki ditch when the storm came last week, the result being that it was entirely inadequate to carry off the floods which surged through it. It gave way in several places and some damage was done to surrounding property. The dam in the valley whence the waters form to enter the ditch, will be raised at once and efforts made to put it in shape for the next heavy rainfall.

Orators Are Dby.

At a recent Home Rule caucus, John Emmeluth reported that invitations had been sent to prominent men of this and all the other islands, to speak at the mass meeting, and that so far he had received only one response. This letter was from Federal Judge Estee. The letter of Judge Estee was read. The jurist said that as he was an official of the United States government, he did not consider that it would be right for him to accept the invitation, as he must refuse to take any part in local politics. None of the others to whom the letters had been addressed had replied at the time the meeting was held.

William Gregory, Governor of Rhode Island, is dead.

# Auction Sale

—OF—

# Delinquent Stock

IN THE

# Kihei Plantation Co.,

LIMITED.

ON TUESDAY, DEC 31, 1901.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd., unless the 11th, 12th and 13th assessments, now delinquent, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu.

312 C. Winan	150
429 H. A. Hansen	10
540 L. Ah Leong	10
1073 Jas. McQueen	50
1111 S. Pedro	50
1271 A. B. Lindsay	50
1279 Kate Gavin	12
1581 J. Makalani	25
1658 1678 1689 W. C. Achi Jr.	24
1668, 1918 C. J. Falk	35
1716 C. Sing Chee	20
1853 Lum Chee	3
1901 A. L. Morris	20

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer.

Honolulu, Dec. 10, 1901.

# JAS. F. MORGAN,

AUCTIONEER.

# Auction Sale of Delinquent

Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the eighteenth assessment, delinquent December 21, with interest and advertising expenses is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu.

Certificate Name	Shares
207 W. L. Wmox	50
353 D. B. Murdock	50
496 James McCready	17
636 Marlon Waterhouse	15
697 Margaret Waterhouse	15
873 D. B. Murdock	50
951 O. Omstead	250
1025 Louis S. Gear	25
1267 W. L. Howard, Trustee	10
1443 Mrs. E. L. Crabbe	25
1490 Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1521 E. J. Taylor	50
1548 A. Coyne	43
1701 A. S. Le Baron Gurney	40
1950 Joe Keakaliwa	1
1951 J. L. Wheeler Jr.	5
1967 A. L. Andrews	1
1969 H. McKechnie	1
1981 Lionel Matthews	62

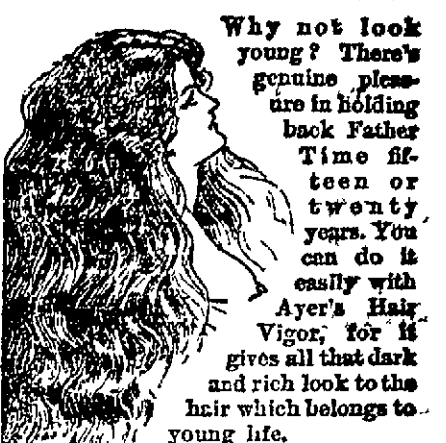
ELMER E. PAXTON,

Treasurer

Honolulu, December 28, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN,

AUCTIONEER.



# Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bee, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown. I would trade my golden one for it." That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out. When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S

IN EVERY HOUSE

The addition of a

Weathered Oak or Flemish Oak Sideboard

will be a valuable acquisition to home comfort.

This week we have an assortment of very low prices and of a quality that you have long been looking for.

Invalid Tables

are something new, that we have just gotten in stock and you ought to see them.

Can be placed right over the bed and are the most convenient thing you ever saw.

You all will want to be invalids so that you may have an excuse for using one.

Don't use heavy wooden beds when you can get

White Enamelled Bedsteads

so cheap.

The only thing for Honolulu climate.

We have a fine new stock of them in the latest designs and lowest prices.



# ORIENTAL BUDGET

## Mourning Period For Li Hung Chang.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 7.—Following is a special from Peking. Today being the third day after the death of Li Hung Chang, is the special day for the mourning family to receive condolences. Many Chinese friends have come throughout the day. In the afternoon an interesting spectacle was that of the visit of the diplomatic body, some of the Legation Secretaries, and a few other sympathizing friends. The hour appointed was three o'clock. A strange coincidence was the absence from Peking of five out of eleven Ministers. A Charge d'Affaires represented each one absent. Chinese soldiers were drawn up in line at the door and along the street where the residence of the Viceroy's family is situated. The foreign guests passed into one of courts, which was covered over with matting. Director Hu Yu-fen, Vice-President Lien Fang, Provincial Treasurer Chou Fu, Envoy Na Tung, Generals Chiang Kuei-ti and Ma Yu-kun, and Interpreter Tseng, son of the late Marquis Tseng, were in attendance. Tables with refreshments were arranged in the court. After the full delegation had arrived and a little conversation, they all passed through a building where the Viceroy had received guests, into the next court likewise covered with matting. Directly in front was a tablet to the deceased, while the coffin with remains and surrounded with offerings and incense was in the room beyond. The two sons of the deceased, dressed in mourning of white, stood at one side of the tablet. Other offerings were spread near the altar. Tapest and Buddhist priests, with many Chinese officials in mandarin robes, stood around the side. The doyen, Baron Czikann de Wabhorn, approached at the head of the delegation, and spoke a few words of fitting appreciation and condolence. The oldest son replied in Chinese, and the next son translated it into English. Most of the guests bowed to the tablet, and retired to the front court. After partaking of the refreshments, they departed in stately order to the beating of the foreign drum. Thus was honored the one Chinaman who has had the widest acquaintance with foreigners.

### A STRANGE REPORT.

I hear that none of the home governments has yet sent to the family any expression of condolence. This seems very strange, when the deceased was the one Plenipotentiary who took the lead in negotiations for peace with these governments. I noticed that yesterday the American flag alone was at half-mast.

### THE NEW VICEROY.

When Prince Ching returns, he will be regarded as the real head of affairs. He is, however, not the man of courage, originality or grasp of the issues of the day that the First Grand Secretary was. He is more genial in his manners, as is that of most Manchus, unless we except the brothers, Prince Tuan and Duke Lan. He is the same as was the noted viceroy in ability to increase his revenue. Avariciousness is a characteristic of both. The Prince is rather more a time-server. He did not believe in the boxer claims, but he contributed to some of their head quarters where Chinese Christians were cut to pieces, and whose leaders had least reason to loathe and burn foreign property. He did not advocate war against foreigners, neither did he oppose it, as did the noble company of officials martyrs. He remained silent, and saved his life. An open and righteous statement might have held back the government from its crusade of blood and carnage. Instead he went with those for the moment strong. His soldiers fired on the legations, though not, perhaps, with as much persistency of those of General Tung Fu-hsiang. When the Allies came he then dared to counsel peace, and so became plenipotentiary. He yielded without much protestation to the demands of the victorious powers, but he now exerts himself to restore things to the old order. Whenever possible, he has tried to save officials from punishment. He especially looks after the interests of the Manchus. We have heard that one foreigner whose name was spoken of for different positions in the Chinese government was opposed by him because supposed to have urged the decapitation of the guilty officials at Peking. The Emperor has a motto of the Prince. His sense of right and wrong has never been marked neither does he show wisdom capable of helping forward his country. Under his leadership we need expect but little even should he combine with his rival, Yung-Lu.

### A REVERSION TO EXCLUSIVENESS.

All the five openings in the Imperial city will made by foreign troops are now closed or being closed. These openings have been a convenience to the Chinese as well as to the foreigners, but this is not to be considered. The road from the east to the west gates of the Imperial city, which passed in front of the north wall of the Forbidden City, and thence across the marble bridge to the Winter Palace gate is now closed to all but foot passengers. We hear that foreigners will be soon forbidden the privilege of crossing the Imperial city even when going on foot as this rule was established by the Emperor Dowager in 1865. The Chinese officials think that by these little acts of reversion to exclusiveness they show that power has been restored to them. The dictatorialness of foreign powers for a year is now to be counterbalanced by the restoration of Chinese power. It is a time of mutual animosity annoying to both sides.

### THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

Today the eclipse of the sun was recognized by special ceremonies at the Board of Rites, which includes the Russian and American legation barracks. The officials of the Board began to assemble shortly after noon. By half past four when the partial eclipse became noticeable, the officials gathered in front of the chief official building, following Haul Pu and Shih Hsu the two Presidents of the Board, both having remain-

ed here since the siege. An altar with burning incense and offerings was placed in the open court. The officials knelt down on the inner side, facing the setting sun. They remained motionless for some fifteen minutes, when the rescue of the sun was announced. During the ceremony there was beating of drums and gongs, to frighten away the dragon. Almost a panic amongst Chinese merchants is reported from Tientsin, arising from the death of the late Viceroy Li Hung Chang, it being feared that his demise would encourage the boxers to rise again. For this reason transport of goods destined for Shanghai had been stopped and agents at Shanghai advised to delay sending goods destined for Tientsin, with the intention of seeing "how the wind would blow." Confidence has not been fully restored yet at Tientsin. It would seem, for the majority of merchants in the north are still hesitating and unwilling to bring from the interior goods to be exported to Shanghai.

## Judge Kalua Now Grilling to a Turn.

MAUI, Dec. 21.—The News demands the removal of Judge Kalua, declaring that charges of incompetence and worse



JUDGE KALUA.

will be lodged against him if he does not resign. The government band will visit Maui on its return from Hilo.

A mild kona with plentiful showers prevailed in Maui during the week. Fish are scarce in the Waialua market.

The Kinross, which was to have left Kilauea a week ago, was detained by the Kona storm, which prevented ballasting, but will leave in a day or so. The Edward May, at Kilauea, has not yet begun to unload.

### BAGGED A BURGLAR.

Deputy Sheriff A. N. Hayselden and Capt. Wm. Saffery of the Waialua police force, did a neat piece of detective work this week, in capturing the burglar who broke the windows of Hoffmann & Vettese, Rodgers & Rodriguez and Lovejoy & Co's stores last week.

It proved to be a Japanese named Hosie, a recent arrival in Waialua. Hosie admitted the burglaries, and two watches taken from Hoffmann & Vettese's store, were found in his possession. Another one was found in Waialua yesterday and the remaining three watches have been located at Lahaina, and will be recovered.—News

### TWO SUICIDES

On Wednesday the body of a Japanese was found hanging to a klawe tree near the railroad between Spreckelsville and Pala. A coroner's jury was impaneled, but it was impossible to identify the remains, as the act had been committed months ago. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition.

On Thursday evening a Porto Rican, who was suffering from senile dementia, hanged himself in his house at the Spanish camp, Camp 5, Spreckelsville. Recently he had importuned the plantation physician for poison with which to end his life. He leaves no family.—News

There are still large areas of tillable lands on the Islands which have not passed into the hands of corporations and land owners, and these lands, in small farms, tilled by thrifty American farmers, would add much to the general prosperity of the Islands. The only question is that of water for irrigation purposes, and the real source of supply which nature has lavished on the Island of Maui has not yet been tapped. Not one per cent of the water supply is conserved, but is allowed to escape underground to the sea. The mountain tunnel on Oahu which furnishes 6,000,000 gallons per day is the true solution, and the time is coming when mountain tunnels on Maui will supply plenty of water to irrigate every foot of tillable land on the Island.—Maui News

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Heavy snows are reported in Scotland.

Sameans will build roads to honor McKinley.

Mme. Calve has recovered from her recent illness.

Crocker of New York favors Schley for President.

The British have captured Krittlinger a Boer leader.

San Francisco policemen are given an eight-hour day.

Senator Hale has introduced a bill for a naval reserve.

Collector Lynch, of San Francisco, will not be removed.

Insurgents are reported active again in Batangas province.

Chairman Hay has introduced an anti-anarchy measure.

New York is to have another big hotel, to cost millions.

Rain prevented Marconi from continuing his wireless tests.

Peking advices give bad reports of the situation in Luzon.

Relatives of Mrs. McKinley have little hope of her recovery.

A London surgeon has cured cancer by the use of the X-ray.

Western Congressmen have introduced various irrigation bills.

Polish women are boycotting everything German and Prussian.

The Anaconda mines have been closed because of a copper war.

Another attempt is being made to secure Mike Stone's release.

Millionaire Thomas W. Lawson paid \$75,000 for three European dogs.

## HOW FIRST CIRCUIT COURT SQUANDERS PUBLIC MONEY

Justice has become an expensive play-thing in Honolulu. It costs money to "Americanize" the people here, but this is a matter of little moment to the "American" judges as long as some one else pays the bills.

Almost one-half of the appropriation for expenses of the judiciary has already been expended, though less than one-fourth of the term for which the appropriation is made has passed.

At the rate which Humphreys and Gear have been going during the past months the Americanization of these islands will come to a sudden stop before the first half of the legislative period is completed. Then perhaps, with the courts shut down for want of funds the judges can point out the need for an extra session to appropriate additional funds made necessary by this extraordinary waste of money in judiciary extravaganzas.

Figures do not lie. Those which refer to the judiciary department prove conclusively the evident purpose of the First Circuit Court Judges to run the government into debt from which even a special session of the Legislature would find it difficult to eradicate it. For the five months of the current fiscal year the total expense of the judiciary department, ASIDE FROM SPECIFIC SALARIES, has been over \$15,000. The total appropriation for the TWENTY-FOUR months is but \$36,000. It doesn't need much of a mathematician to figure out the end. OVER TWO-THIRDS of the amount charged against the judiciary department HAS BEEN EXPENDED UPON the order of either Humphreys or Gear. The first circuit has then used up more of the appropriation than the four other circuits and the Supreme Court combined.

And yet during this time there was hardly a week (excepting during the visit of Judge Little), where both two judges were holding court at one and the same time.

The entire appropriation for judiciary department expenses for the years 1898 and 1899 was \$23,000. In those days it wasn't deemed absolutely essential for the circuit judge to spend all the money that a Legislature could be induced to vote for expenses. The total amount drawn was but \$26,813.67, leaving a balance unused of \$6,186.33. The present judges in the first circuit expended for five months more than was expended by the entire judiciary department for that entire year.

In 1899 for the six months ending June 15th the total expense account amounted to but \$4,684.78. Judge Humphreys was appointed July 5, 1899. The six months following the expense of the entire judiciary department amounted to \$3,885.42, still making a total of but \$13,670.20.

In the following six months the work of "Americanization" was becoming more vigorous. For the six months ending July 1, 1901, the expense of the judiciary department aggregated \$13,614.51—or more than had been expended for the entire year, previous.

Chief Justice Frear, in his recommendation to the governor for an appropriation for the biennial year beginning July 1, 1901, recognized the fact that the need of grand juries would add somewhat to the court cost and advised an addition of \$1000 to the appropriation for the purpose. This made it \$36,000 for general expenses of the courts, including juries. It really meant an addition of between six and seven thousand dollars for in past years there had always been an unexpended balance of that amount.

The appropriation was made in bulk by the Legislature, \$36,000 to cover a period of two years, or \$9000 for each six months. The first five months have passed and the auditor has given out warrants to the amount of \$14,972.17. All the bills for the Circuit Court term just ended have not yet been paid, and there are still the courts from the other islands to hear from. Of this amount the First Circuit Court is credited with

Roosevelt is said to have purchased a fine Arabian horse in Morocco. Troops were needed to quell a riot of prisoners in the Barcelona jail. Joseph S. Spear is reappointed surveyor of the port of San Francisco.

A French physician has discovered a serum for the cure of snake bites. Richard C. Sibley, a New York millionaire, has been sued for divorce.

The Southern Pacific and Rock Island have made a new traffic agreement. Senator Forrester introduced a bill levying a 25 per cent duty on silver.

Fifty thousand miners were thrown out of work by Pennsylvania floods. Rockefeller is very ill. He has given another million to Chicago University.

Seven hundred bolomen in Samar have surrendered because of lack of food.

Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, has come out in favor of Chinese exclusion.

James R. Hay, a prominent Salt Lake business man, was brutally murdered.

The Navy Department announces the final acceptance of the battleship Wisconsin.

The first Klondike mail service since the closing of the river has arrived at Seattle.

The Amalgamated Copper Company gave every employe \$10 as a Christmas present.

San Jose will build a McKinley memorial upon the design of Rupert Schmid.

The Southern States are suffering from a cold wave but the orange belt escaped.

Count Von Ellenberg grand court marshal of Prussia resigned because of a duel.

Eleanor Ludlow of Springfield, Ohio, in February.

Horses are being purchased by the British in the Northwest for use in South Africa.

Carrigie is reported to have made a further offer to President Roosevelt of \$15,000,000.

Commander Mover has been ordered to command the Pensacola, relieving Admiral Clegg.

The Pacific Mail steamer San Blas was sunk on the coast of Salvador, but no lives were lost.

Senator Penrose proposed a new immigration bill providing for an educational qualification.

Congressman Kahn's Chinese exclusion bill is in the hands of the Attorney General for revision.

Emperor William threatens to make

spending \$10,120.87 for simple court expenses, jurors, meals, bailiffs, etc. There is a considerable amount to be added to this for bills for advertising and sundry smaller expenses. The figures show that the First Circuit Court has spent nearer three-fourths than two-thirds of the total. The other four circuits and the Supreme Court have not, combined, spent more than one-fourth of the total, or even one-half of the amount squandered by the two judges sitting separately in the First Judicial Circuit. If Judge Gear returns in the next Alameda and Judge Humphreys refuses to resign, as is threatened by both, and they continue at the same rate of expenditure as has been inaugurated in their "Americanization" of the islands, every court in the Territory will be bloated within less than six months because of want of funds to continue the work. The appropriation for this biennial term is larger than it has been for years past. Yet there has always been in the past a balance to the credit of the judiciary at the close of each biennial period. There will be no need for the Legislature to bother its head with what to do with the balance at the end of the present period. Humphreys and Gear have taken the work off their hands.

Anyone who has said even a little attention to the courts for the past six months does not need to look far to discover the cause of the present alarming situation. Jurors are good men to have sitting before a court who has views of his own to air. As an audience for a political speech they beat even a Home Rule gathering—they must remain. Bailiffs are another necessary adjunct; they add to the dignity of the court, and three bailiffs certainly make the judge appear more dignified than does one, even if for other purposes they could be entirely dispensed with.

Thirty-six jurors, each drawing \$2 a day, will make a big hole in even an appropriation of \$36,000. The fact that a case which may occupy the attention of one court and jury for two weeks is being heard makes no difference in the general result. It creates a need of a well-filled courtroom every day, even if the other twenty-four jurors on a panel have duties which require their attention elsewhere, and would gladly donate the \$72 a day to the Territory, and attend to their own affairs until they are actually in need for jury service. It doesn't take long for \$72 per day to amount up into numbers of three and four figures.

The July term of court was conducted at a total cost of \$1239.74, and \$1070 went to jurors as fees.

At the special August term the total expense of the First Circuit Court was \$621, of which all but \$170 was charged to the grand jury.

In the September term the total expense charged to the First Circuit Court was \$2760.02. Of this amount \$2062 was expended in jury fees, while there was an additional charge of \$58.65 for entertaining these men.

For the September term the total expenditure was \$3789.10. The petit jury received of this amount \$2104. The grand jury got \$964. A hack hire for the grand jury was \$42. Emil Noy as bailiff received \$119 and a further charge for typewriting was made of \$120. There was an extra charge also of \$5 for a Chinese interpreter. The regular appointee is receiving a salary of \$1800 a year.

The November term has just ended, and the bills have not all been paid. The expenditure so far amounts to \$1762. The jury pay roll, no grand jury, was \$1508. There is also another charge to the same jury of \$67.50 for entertainment.

During this same period the Hilo Circuit Court, Judge Little, has expended for the August term \$1416.75, the fifth Circuit Court has managed to worry along with but \$355.63, while Judge Edings of the third circuit has expended but \$1262.85.

a naval demonstration unless Venezuela pays his claims.

Roseberry's speech is considered a bid for the formation of a new political party in England.

The American Locomotive Company has placed large orders in Australia, Japan and South Africa.

Funston has been confirmed as brigadier-general. A son was born to Mrs. Funston the same day.

A resolution to impeach Judge Noyes has been placed in the hands of the House judiciary committee.

Henry Payne, the new Postmaster General, is said to favor government ownership of the telegraph.

The Secretary of State at Calcutta has sanctioned the expenditure of \$3,500,000 for railroads in India.

Senator Platt will sue William Allen White of Kansas for damages, because of an uncompromising magazine article.

Chas. M. Schwab, at a meeting of the National Civic Federation, in New York, declared that labor unions were trusts.

The executive committee of the Union Labor party in San Francisco has split and Mayor Schmitz leads one faction.

The creditors of the London and Globe Finance Company will get nothing. The unsecured liabilities are over \$1,000,000.

There has been another big stampede to the Stewart River district by Klondike miners who heard of new gold discoveries.

It is reported that the trains of ladies dresses worn at the coronation must be curtailed to allow more standing room at Westminster Abbey.

It is said that Chili has purchased a new Russian battleship and arranged for the delivery in January of the cruiser and three torpedo-boats already ordered.

TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## OWNER AT TEA PARTY Burns.

(From Saturday's daily.)

While attending a tea party late last night L. K. Cheu Kee, a tailor conducting an establishment in a frame end brick structure at the corner of King and Maunakea streets, had his store and contents almost destroyed by fire. What was not consumed by the flames was damaged by the chemicals from the chemical engine, and by a flood of water. The prompt response and quick work of the fire department saved the building and the surrounding structures. The alarm was turned into the Central Station about 11:30 by passers, who saw flames suddenly bursting through the wooden shutters of the show windows. The chemical engine was the first to respond, and it arrived on the scene in short order and a stream of chemical solution was soon playing upon the fire, which was eating up the wooden awning. The flames at this point were checked and upon the arrival of the engines and hose wagons the wooden shutters were broken in disclosing a roaring furnace. Two streams were directed upon the blaze, and within ten minutes every vestige of fire was gone. Neither the proprietor nor his employees appeared while the firemen were at work.

The structure is a wooden and brick affair, the corner store being occupied by Sun Chong, Chue Kee using the remainder. No fire appeared in the corner establishment, although the contents were damaged by smoke and water. Captain Parker, of the police department, was on the scene in advance of the chemical engine, before the firemen were at work, and at once began an investigation. He ran through an alleyway leading from King street to the rear. A board fence, pierced by a wooden gate, enclosed a small space. He found the gate wide open. Entering this he tried the back door and was surprised to find it unlocked, a thing quite unusual in a Chinese establishment where the proprietor and his employees are so careful about locking their barring doors. He saw no one run away from the building, but he was inclined to believe that there was much behind the starting of the fire which has not yet developed. A Chinese onlooker remarked that the proprietor had left the shop about 10 o'clock to go to a tea party. At that time, so the Chinese said, everything was all right in the neighborhood.

Owing to the altered condition of the interior of the structure, the police or firemen were unable to find anything that would give them a clue as to how the fire started. As the place was conducted as a general tailoring shop, the fire may have come, however, from a piece of hot charcoal from an iron, or a lighted lamp placed too near a bottle of benzine.

A small blaze in a sausage factory conducted by a Chinese back of the Metropolitan Meat Company, called out the fire department at 6 o'clock last evening. No damage was done.

## DIVORCE THE RUIN OF WOMEN

ROME, Dec. 16.—At the consistory held this afternoon the Pope formally announced those nominated to high offices. Rev. John O'Connell as Bishop of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. William J. O'Connell as Bishop of Portland, Me. The consistory was especially interesting, as the pope, in an impassioned address, denounced the suggested divorce laws for Italy and appealed to the Italians not to allow such an evil to be introduced in this country.

The pope declared that the example of other countries in the matter of divorce was criminal in so far as they recognized divorce. He prayed God to spare Italy from the same plague, which, when it spread, was like a conflagration. He declared that divorce was the moral ruin of women.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail writes that Mgr. Scalabrini, who recently returned from a visit to the United States and who will be appointed apostolic delegate at Washington, says he had occasion to note a serious degeneration in the United States as a result of divorce.

You are commanded to summon Aia (ch.), of Hana, Island of Maui, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, and appear before the said Circuit Court at the June term thereof, to be held at Waialua, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 24 day of June next, 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Ana Kamelamela Aia (w.), plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed libel for divorce.

And have you then there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. W. Kalua, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, at Waialua, Island of Maui, this 30th day of November, 1901.

(Signed) JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk, Second Circuit Court.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original summons issued in said cause, and that at the December term, 1901, of the Second Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii, the court ordered publication of the same, and a continuance of said cause until the next June term, 1902, of said court.

(Seal) JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk, Lahaina, Maui, December 12, 1901.

2242—Dec 17, 24, 31; Jan. 7, 14, 21.

## HAWAII HAS ANOTHER DELUGE

HILO, Dec. 26.—The Herald says: Hilo district was visited by another heavy rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning Monday night. There were showers, some of them unusually heavy, all through the night. From reports at hand Papakou holds the banner as to fall, the gauge showing thirteen inches at 7 a. m. Tuesday, and the water was then pouring over the top of Waialeale from which point the Hilo rainfall is taken, has a record of 9.15 and Pepeekeo 10.35. A shed on the Waialeale river that was floated during the last freshet, got another jolt during the present storm that carried it several feet away. The storm continued with varied force throughout Tuesday, and it was impossible to get telephone communication with Kau or Oahu.

Tuesday night rain fell at Laupahoehoe for five hours and the gauge measured ten inches for that short period. At Papakou for twenty-four hours ending Wednesday morning, the gauge showed forty inches. Oahu reports twenty inches in twenty-four hours.

For a Hebrew Cemetery

There will be a meeting of the First Hebrew congregation of Honolulu, at Progress Hall, Sunday afternoon, December 29th, at 2:30 o'clock. The special business which will come before the meeting will be that of the purchase of a cemetery. A site has been selected at Pearl City, and should this prove acceptable to the congregation the purchase will be concluded. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

## TUOHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; gives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of prices by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hanai Parker, of Waimea, Hawaii, intestate, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kahakawili, of Waimea, Hawaii, alleging that Hanai Parker died intestate at said Waimea on the 27th day of August, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Alfred W. Carter.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is set apart for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated November 29, 1901.

W. S. EDINGS, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.

Attest: ELMER E. SMITH, Clerk Judiciary Department. 2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

## ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of John Toms, late of Kapa, Island of Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Keala, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MRS. ELLA TOMS, Administratrix of the Estate of John Toms.

2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31



# WIDE RANGE ESTIMATES

## One Witness Sees Difference of \$2,000,000.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The first testimony as to leasehold values of the Hawaiian Islands was introduced yesterday, and it is any criterion of future revelations, the range of values will be much wider than at the hearing of the first Pearl Harbor suit.

Deputy Assessor Frank Archer on questioning by United States Attorney Dunne estimated the leasehold interest per acre for the entire forty years to be worth twenty-five dollars. Upon a hypothetical question from Judge Silliman, based upon what the defendant intends to prove, Archer estimated the value per acre upon the same land to be \$7500. In the first case Dunne furnished the hypothesis, in the second Silliman gave the basis for the estimate, the witness figuring that a profit of 30 per cent of sugar made the land worth \$150 an acre, \$90,500 for the entire tract, annually, or \$2,420,000 for the leasehold interest.

The entire day was given over to legal wrangles between the two attorneys, in which Judge Estee played a prominent part. The principal cause of contention was the admission of evidence as to present productiveness of the land, which the defendants claimed they had a right to show, and which Mr. Dunne contended had nothing to do with the present case. The court finally allowed the witness, Assessor Archer, to testify, after examination by Silliman as to his competency as an expert on sugar lands and productiveness. Somewhat of a sensation was caused when Judge Silliman in this examination calmly announced that sugar had been grown on the land in question.

"If that is so," remarked the court, "some twenty witnesses who testified in the first trial were very much mistaken."

"A Chinaman has grown cane upon an acre of this land, and that within a very few years past," replied Silliman. "The court and jury have been deceived, then, in the former case," said Judge Estee, who thereupon asked Mr. Silliman to prove the facts alleged.

Mr. Dunne objected to any questions as to the possibility of what might at some future date be produced on the land, as speculative and too remote. Mr. Silliman replied that he had a right to know whether or not Mr. Archer was capable of expressing an opinion, and that the value of the land was governed by the equipment, mill, pumping plant already upon it. Mr. Dunne was on his feet in an instant, and in angry tone protested against counsel making such statements in the presence of the jury, contending that the facts showed there was no mill, pumps, or any independent water supply upon the land condemned by the United States. The court ended the controversy by the remark to defendant, "You have no right to show what the land will produce; that is pure guesswork. You can't prove a theoretical proposition."

"By analyzing the soil, could you tell what the productiveness of this land would be?" asked Mr. Silliman, after he had convinced the court that upon certain conditions productiveness could be proven.

"Yes," replied Archer.

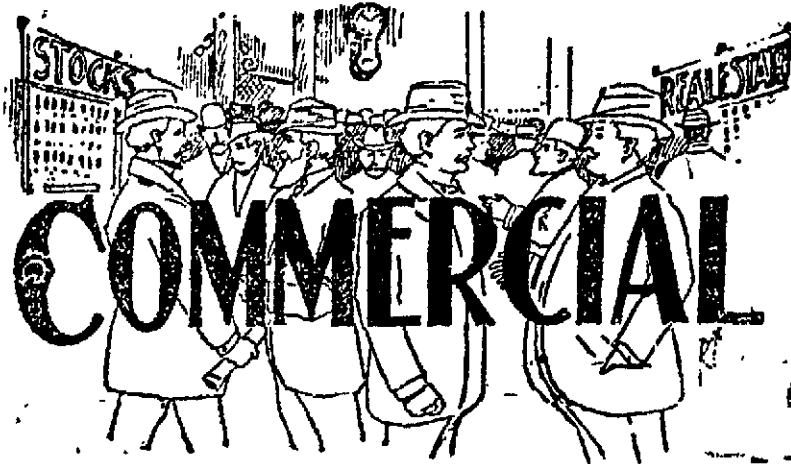
"I'll give you the analyses then," but the attorney was unable to find them.

Then Mr. Dunne began the examination again to learn the witness' opinion of the value of the leasehold interest. Archer was told to take into consideration the fact that the seven years' lease was paid up, and that the new lease was to run to 1940, and the Honolulu Plantation Company was to pay 2 1/2 per cent of all sugar grown, not to fall below \$4,000 a year in value, which covered more than the present tract condemned by the government. He was also asked to consider the fact that the tract had no independent water supply, excepting a small artesian well, and no way of getting water, or mill or facilities for handling cane. "How much would the lease hold interest in that land, half of which is arable, be worth per acre, for fifty years?" concluded Mr. Dunne.

"It is worth in my opinion \$25 an acre," replied Archer.

"Now take into consideration," said Silliman, to whom the witness had been turned over for cross-examination, "the fact that this tract is but a part of a large plantation, which has upon it a mill erected at a cost of \$700,000; ample water supply, which can be easily carried to this land, and all the necessary equipment for the conduct of a plantation. Suppose that this land Captain Pond was put on the stand to testify as to his connection with the condemnation of the land, and its areas and availabilities, and the question was also raised as to when he notified the Honolulu Plantation Company that the United States wanted the land. He and Manager Low disagreed as to a few essential points of several conversations regarding the condemnation. The government is attempting to show that part of the ploughing was done after it had been decided to take the land, and the defendant claims that they were not notified of the intention of the United States regarding the property until some months thereafter. Pond's testimony was nearly the same as given during the Bishop Estate trial. The naval officer testified to the benefits which would accrue to the defendant in the establishment of a naval station, setting out the value of the dry docks, harbor, and increased population, would raise eight or nine tons of sugar per acre, each crop, or six tons per year. Consider that it costs \$25.50 to grow a ton of sugar, and that sugar is selling for \$2 a ton, as it has been doing, and that there is a profit of \$20 per acre. Consider also that there are 120 acres which will grow sugar like that, and then tell me what you would estimate this leasehold interest to be worth."

The court ordered a five minutes' recess, after which the witness figured out the value. When court reconvened he gave his estimate—\$180 per acre annually.



Although there were only thirty-five shares of stock changed hands on the board during the week just ended, in each case of a recorded transaction there was a good healthy feeling and in one instance the sale was at an advance of one-third over the last sale price of the stock. There was more business done than is indicated by the reports, however, as there have been some good investments made during the week privately, all at prices in accord with the public sales, which goes to show that the local investors have their eyes upon the dividend earning shares, which are on the market at comparatively low prices just now.

The feature of the buying was a block of Olua, which was transferred at \$4, an advance of \$1 a share over the last recorded price. This is the price of the stock, with \$12 paid, and at that rate the paid-up stock should be worth \$12. There has been none of the stock in the market recently, and the brokers are not quoting prices upon it, but they made a sale some time ago which fixed the quotation at \$11. There will be none sold at this price, however, as there is a good demand for the stock, which is showing a strength entirely out of proportion to the rest of the list is an indication of the confidence of the buyers in the plantation. The delinquent stock of the plant, which was put up when there was \$10 paid upon it, was sold quite a while ago, and on January 11th that stock which is delinquent upon the assessment which was called to make the stock \$10.50 paid, will be put up at auction. There is very little of this stock, all of which indicates how closely the stock is paid-up, and again, indicates the belief in the future of the plantation. There is now no doubt but the end of January will see the stock fully paid on the basis of \$12 a share, and after that time there will be no further call for assessments until June of next year.

There has been a slight demand for Waiwala, and the call for the shares brought out ten, which found ready sale at 55. This is a point above figure which ruled for some time, but is in line with the forecast in these columns last week. There will be a market for more of this stock if it will come out of the hands of the holders, but owing to the fact that the outlook is deemed very bright for this plantation, the holders are not letting go of the shares at any great rate.

The last pump of Oahu plantation has now been set and is working. This pump will be used to raise water to the upper levels.

### REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Inquiry for real estate has been confined largely to small pieces, and would-be buyers are men who wish to build at once. There has developed a strength in the suburbs which is likely to lead to a great deal of new construction in the spring. The Rapid Transit extensions have brought about this state of affairs, and the dealers and many private owners find that they could sell quite a little property, but at prices below what has been the ruling rates. They are holding on for the old price.

There has been very little doing in business real estate, but there are several deals on the street which may develop at any time now. These will mean the execution of several plans for new business blocks, and the architects have their eyes upon prospective builders.

There are large plots wanted for at least two institutions, and one of these, which will take twenty acres, is now looking over grounds both Ewa and Waikiki of the business portion of the city.

There are several more business houses about the city than are usual at this time of the year, and the only reason for this condition seems to be the desire of the agents to make the properties earn as much as has been the rule in the past few years. The demand is for small houses, and these go off readily, but the large ones are not in such good request.

### FUTURE OF PLANTATIONS.

The editor of the Maui News, who recently visited this city, quotes "a bright and shrewd business man" as follows:

There is a vague uneasiness in the minds of the people of Honolulu concerning the future of the sugar industry on the Islands, based principally on the unfavorable tone of President Roosevelt's message to Congress. A bright and shrewd business man of Honolulu, in a brief interview with the News representative, hit very close to the heart of the matter. Substantially he said:

"There is no doubt but that a transition period has about culminated in the sugar industry, and transitions mean strenuous times. But the Islands have nothing to fear in the end, even from Cuba annexed. The Islands are so peculiarly adapted to the production of sugar, and the development of appliances for sugar culture are so advanced that sugar will continue the leading industry. But to succeed in the face of the competition which the sugar planters on the Islands may have to meet, it will be necessary to stop the rat-holes on the plantations, through which so much of the profits run to waste. There is no sense in employing a plantation manager at anywhere from \$5,000 to \$15,000 per year, when equally competent men could be secured for one-third of that sum. The squandering of money on experimental pumps must be stopped, and a general all-round retrenchment must be effected. The good old times when everything went, and when the average plantation could stand a tremendous tax in waste-land management and still pay big dividends has passed.

"But principally the milking process of agencies in Honolulu which exhausts their industry in devising means to bleed the plantations, must be done away with. The percentages charged by these agencies for transacting the business and advancing necessary supplies and money are simply strangling the plantations, and unless the entire system is changed and economized in a radical manner, there is little likelihood that the sugar industry of the Islands can successfully meet the threatened competition."

## M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

The following contributions to the McKinley Memorial Fund art from the Japanese Primary School on Nuuanu street:

M. Mamitsu	30.50
H. Tagawa	50
S. Sato	50
Kigo Shirakane	50
T. Hida	45
G. Horita	25
Teru Koyama	25
Kawai Kawasaki	25
R. Miki	25
Tsuyo Iwata	25
N. Nakao	25
R. Watanabe	25
M. Mayeda	25
T. Matsuo	25
Y. Yamashiro	25
H. Mayesaka	25
Kiwanoo Kurihara	20
Haru Yamaguchi	20
M. Masumori	15
Kugo Hirashima	15
Min Takahashi	15
H. Ishizaka	15
Miwa Fujimoto	15
T. Tanabe	15
T. Hayashi	15
G. Suyeta	15
M. Mamamoto	15
Shizuka Kawasaki	15
Tama Hiramoto	15
S. Miyabara	15
Yoshiye Kanai	15
T. Ito	15
Yoshino Hayashi	15
T. Takagi	15
M. Noda	15
G. Noda	15
Hiro Miyahara	15
Tayo Tanaka	15
S. Kawakami	15
Ichii Kawakami	15
Y. Mayeda	15
T. Yamagawa	15
K. Araki	15



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

### HOLUALOA, KONA, HAWAII

Dr. S. Hayashi	\$5.00
N. Y.	1.00
Y. Sakata	1.00
K. Shimizu	1.00
S. Miyamura	1.00
G. Miroma	1.00
G. Nishioaka	1.00
S. Takata	1.00
	\$11.00

### A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it—W. C. Weekner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Weekner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Lord Roseberry's speech to an immense audience failed to arouse enthusiasm. He denounced the war methods of the government and said England should be willing to accept peace.

Maek Hanna is chairman of a national committee to draft a scheme for a union of labor and capital.

Two Quincy, Ill., women walked 400 miles to Telluride, Colo., to defend the title to a prospect.

Arbuckle Bros. have reduced the price of refined sugar five points.

# MEMORY OF KAPIOLANI

## Fine Building on Dowager's Own Plans.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Kapiolani estate plans to erect at the corner of King and Alakea streets a building which shall be at once an office and store structure and a memorial of the late Dowager queen. The carrying out of the plan of the former queen has been the desire of her heirs for some time, and now that realizations are in sight plans have been made and arrangements completed for the investment of \$50,000 in the new structure.

The building will be put up on the basis of a two-story structure, but the foundations are to be so built that the third story may be added at any time. The building will be of mottled brick, with trimmings of the native lava rock. This will give to the building a striking appearance, owing to the fact that the colors will contrast throughout the entire building. The plans outline a building of sixty-seven feet frontage upon King street and a depth of 184 feet on Alakea street. The corner will be given up to one great store room. This will be built with a curved front, which design will be carried through to the roof of the building. The entrance will be in the corner, the doorway being finished with a mosaic flooring.

Along the Alakea street front there will be a division into seven stores, each of sufficient size to afford room for the ordinary small business house. The front will be broken by an ornamental entrance to the offices, which will be above stairs. This will be placed immediately to the rear of the large store room. There will be here as well a highly ornamented hallway, finished either in mosaic or tiling, the whole to be in contrast with the color design of the building.

The second story will be given over to offices, there being plans for one large room immediately over the front store room at the corner of the two streets. This will be the office of the estate and will be finished in native woods and made as distinctively Hawaiian as is possible. Behind this room there will be twenty offices, those of the Alakea street front being of large size, with one great plate window. There will be complete sanitary arrangements in the building, and each office will be fitted with its own stands and lockers.

In the finishing the building will be as perfect as it is possible to devise. The store room at the corner will be arranged with a vault which will be carried on to the second story, so as to serve for both the ground floor tenant and the office of the estate. There will be an eight-foot basement, which will be finished with cement floors and divided so that each of the store rooms will have its own storage apartment, reached by a stairway in the rear of the room. The windows will be of plate and the doors will be ornamental in character, to accord with the stone trimmings which will enclose each opening. There will be arches of the lava stone over each window, too, and at the roof there will be a tiled space from the outer wall to the balustrade, which will extend all around the structure's roof. The ornamental work will be in terra cotta in color to contrast with the brick, which is to be used in the walls.

As the building is to take on much of the nature of a memorial there will be only one name upon the cornice. This will be "Kapiolani," which will be repeated upon both fronts. The date "1902" will be added on the two sides of the front as well. On either street, too, will appear the crest of Queen Kapiolani, which has been adopted as the seal of the estate. These will be done in terra cotta, and will be of large size.

The determination to prepare for a three-story building was reached so that in time the building may be used for the purpose which was in the mind of the dowager queen during the last years of her life. At that time she was planning to erect a building upon this site which would be at once an office structure and have in it a great hall where the many relics and curiosities she had gathered could be stored and exhibited. In her collection there are many things which are of the highest quality. For instance, there is a feather cloak which is one of the very finest known. This is mentioned in the Bishop museum's monograph upon the subject, and has been accorded first rank by experts at all times. This is only one of the many things of the first rank which she intended should be placed upon public view, in the private museum.

For the present this part of the plan will not be carried out. The Princess now feel that they and their friends derive greater pleasure from the maintenance of the museum of their aunt intact with the many fine things of their own collection, and they will not now rob their Waikiki residence of one of its greatest charms. When the time comes that the third story is to be placed upon the building there will be removed to it the combined collections of the princess and the former queen. The plans for the building are being drawn by Beardslee & Page, the architects, who will construct the building as well. They hope to see ground broken within the coming month.

The Associated Press learns that the British war office has come into possession of a cipher telegram purporting to have been sent by the Boer Commandant, Delarey, stating that he could not hold out longer than January. According to the correspondent of the Times at Pretoria, Delarey is believed to be forty miles northeast of Klerksdorp, with about 400 men. The war office is taking a more hopeful view of the war than it has taken at any previous time.

# Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

## And Rest for Tired Mothers

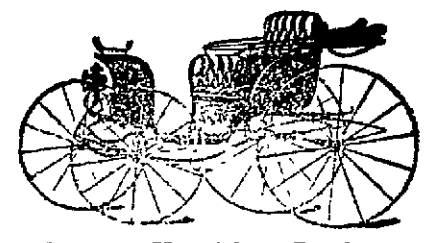


In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to soothe and cool, and CUTICURA Lotion, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL Ointment is also supplied to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aut. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: Messrs. Ibbotson & Co., Cape Town. For Sale: Messrs. Ibbotson & Co., London, U.S.A.

## A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,  
PHAETONS,  
BRAKES,  
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BUGGIES,  
RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

## PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

## BICYCLES

\$35 and \$45.

Note these Big Reductions.

### Chainless Spaulding

For Ladies or Gentlemen  
Cut from \$75.00 to \$45.00

### Cleveland Chain Wheels

Choice of tires, saddle, gear.  
Cut from \$45.00 to \$35.00

When you can buy a Cleveland at \$35 there is no other wheel in competition, as they are the LEADERS. You take no chances when you buy these reliable wheels, as every one is fully guaranteed by us, and the equipment is of the very best. Wheels sold on installments.

Full line of the celebrated FAY JUVENILE WHEELS, at \$25.00.

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Ehlers Block, Fort Street.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.  
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

	FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
COPTIC	JAN. 4 GAELIC	JAN. 8
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11 HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
PEKING	JAN. 12 CHINA	JAN. 12
GAELIC	JAN. 23 DORIC	JAN. 23
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 4 NIPPON MARU	FEB. 4
CHINA	FEB. 14 PERU	FEB. 14
DORIC	FEB. 23 COPTIC	FEB. 23
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4 AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
PERU	MARCH 12 PEKING	MARCH 12
COPTIC	MARCH 20 GAELIC	MARCH 20
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 28 HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 28

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, December 27.  
Str. Mauna Loa, from Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kau, at 9 a. m., with 2,133 sacks sugar, 138 sacks coffee, 22 sacks taro, 17 sacks awa, 137 bundles bananas, 26 kegs butter, 137 barrels poi, 22 pigs and 239 packages sundries.

S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from the Orient; 7 p. m.  
Str. Kipau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports; 8 p. m.

## Saturday, Dec. 28.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui at 3:30 a. m.  
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai at 6:20 a. m.  
Am bkt. Omega, Mackie, 51 days from Newcastle via Kahului at 11 a. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kauai at 2:30 p. m.  
Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai at 4 p. m.  
Am sp. Benj. Sewall, Halstead, 64 days from Port Townsend, put in in distress.

Str. Kawallani, from Koolau ports at 9 a. m.

## Sunday, Dec. 29.

Am. schr. Robert Lowers, Underwood, 25 days from Port Gamble.

## Monday, December 30.

Str. Noeatt, Pederson, from Honolulu, Honolulu and Kukuhae at 12:20 p. m. with 3,000 bags sugar, 200 empty coal bags, and 5 pigs sundries.  
Am bkt. C. T. Bryant, Colly, 13 days from San Francisco at 8 a. m.  
Schr. Twilight, from Hilo and way ports at 8 a. m.  
Schr. Kaukaouli, from Paauilo at 9 a. m.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, December 27.  
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Lahaina, Kananapali and Punaluu; 5 p. m.  
Am. schr. Susie M. P. Plummer, for Makawili.

## Saturday, Dec. 28.

S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco at 10 p. m.  
Am. bkt. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco at 4 p. m.  
Schr. Rob Roy for Pearl River at 8 a. m.

## Sunday, Dec. 29.

Am. schr. Susie M. Plummer, Lund, for Kahului.

## Monday, December 30.

Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.  
Str. Kipau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at 1 p. m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.  
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kau ports at noon.  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Koloa at 5 p. m.  
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Anahou, Kilauea and Hanalei at 5 p. m.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports at 5 p. m.  
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

## HILO SHIPPING.

Charters for Hilo—  
Am. schr. Annie A. Gray's Harbor.  
Am. bk. Annie Johnson, San Francisco.  
Bk. Ceylon, Port Gamble.  
Schr. Defender, Port Gamble.  
Am. str. Enterprise, San Francisco.  
Schr. Eva, Eureka.  
Am. bk. Martha Davis, San Francisco.

Schr. O. M. Kellogg, Eureka.  
Am. schr. Otis Fjord, Eureka.  
Vessels in port—  
Am. bk. Amy Turner, Warland, master.  
Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson, master.  
Am. bg. Consuelo, Page, master.  
Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann, Daeweritz, master.

Arrived—  
Dec. 21—Am. bg. Consuelo, H. L. Page, master, 15 days from Eureka, with railroad ties for Hilo Railroad.  
Dec. 22—Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann, Daeweritz, master, 41 days from Gray's Harbor, with lumber for Hilo Mercantile Company.

Arrived, December 21, Am. brig Consuelo, H. L. Page, master, 11 days from Eureka, with railroad ties for Hilo Railroad; December 22, Am. schr. W. F. Witzemann, Daeweritz, master, 41 days from Gray's Harbor, with lumber for Hilo Mercantile Company.

## MAKUKONA.

Arrived December 21, brig Galilee, Helingsen, 11 days from San Francisco, general cargo to Hilo Sugar Mill and plantation.

December 22, schr. Susie M. Plummer, Lund, 25 days from Newcastle for orders.

## THE OLD YEAR.

The old year has been a fairly agreeable one for the world at large. In the United States there has been no abatement of progress and the outlook for the success of the expansion policy has improved. But for the one great tragedy which struck down President McKinley the American nation would be able to look back upon the events of the first year of the new century with complete satisfaction.

Europe has had no wars within its borders and its people have not suffered an extraordinary period of calamity. The year has brought peace in South Africa appreciably nearer other parts of the Dark Continent have remained quiet and prosperous.

China, through much tribulation has entered upon a career of political and commercial development.

Here at home the great general interests of the people have suffered no disaster, though times have been somewhat less prosperous owing mainly to the absorption of our customs and postal revenues by the United States and to the unfortunate policy of the Legislature.

Lord Marcus Beresford will manage the King's stable.

There will be no change in the Philippine shipping laws.

Washington State is being flooded with counterfeit silver dollars.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave her first public reception at the White House on December 14th.

Albert K. Nawali has made application to Treasurer Wright for a license to sell beer at Kalapana, District of Puna, on Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Hotel corridors and office are undergoing an extensive renovation, fresh paint beautifying them to a large extent.

## CHRISTMAS ON MAUI

## General Festivity on Valley Isle.

MAUI, Dec. 27.—Christmas was universally observed in Maui, not only by the Christian as is fitting, but by the pagan as well. It was the greatest holiday of all the year. People generally celebrated the day by family dinners, though there were Christmas trees at all times, before Christmas and after Christmas, on Christmas eve, on Christmas morning and in the evening.

At the close of the Waialua schools on the 20th, there was a big tree for the children; at the Pala kindergarten each child had a bag of candy; at the Hamakuaapoko kindergarten Miss Steele had a fine tree decorated with a book, a toy and a bag of sweets for each little one and there were refreshments besides; at Maunaloa Seminary the girls gave a concert in the evening to their relatives and friends, Miss Couledge having charge of the musical program.

The weather during the early part of Christmas was threatening—cloudy, foggy and rainy—but during the afternoon it cleared so that the Makawao club had its regular game of polo on the Sunnyside grounds, Paia. Pearing inclement weather the four players who were to represent the Maui Athletic Association of Waialua (Messrs. Ault, Cornwell, Boote and Cummings) did not put in an appearance, so the plan of a tournament had to be abandoned. Still the large number of spectators present saw a "rattling" good game between two fours of the Makawao club. It was mauka Makawao. Messrs. L. von Tempisky (Captain), L. R. Crook, S. E. Kalama and Geo. Wilbur vs. Pala and Hamakuaapoko, Messrs. F. F. Baldwin (captain), W. J. Aiken, D. C. Lindsay and F. A. Alexander. The latter won by a score of four goals to 2.

## CUT IN WAGES.

It is rumored that there is to be a general cut of ten per cent in wages and salaries on Spreckelsville plantation, beginning January 1, 1902. Other plantations on Maui to survive the present hard times will probably have to adopt similar seemingly harsh measures.

President Roosevelt's reference to Hawaiian affairs in his message, which is much discussed on the island, has not improved matters or opinions. People are beginning to ask what sugar estates have leased lands from the government and the acreage and term of the leases.

Most of the plantations of Maui (all the large ones) own their lands in fee simple, though some of them have government water under long terms. It is to be hoped that the President will soon visit Hawaii to determine for himself the slight value to the small farmer of such properties as Hamakuaapoko, Paia, Spreckelsville, Kihel and others, unless perchance the said small farmer has a spare hundred thousand dollars to sink a pump.

## PARRAKEETS ON MAUI.

There are indeed parrakeets in the Kula forests, and sometimes wild peacocks and other strange birds are seen, though the peacocks generally remain on the Ulupalakua side of the mountain. Twenty or thirty years ago Captain McKee set free a large number of different varieties of birds, some of which still survive.

Mr. J. N. S. Williams, wife and family are to permanently reside at Spreckelsville. After superintending the construction of the great Puunene mill he has been appointed to take charge of it as chief engineer.

Mr and Mrs. Mann of Pahala, Hawaii have been spending the holidays with relatives in Makawao.

Last evening the 26th, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Makawao gave a pleasant dancing party at their residence.

Tonight, the 27th, a Christmas tree will be given to the children of the Pala Sunday school.

Mr and Mrs W. J. Lowrie of Spreckelsville will give their customary New Year's eve dancing party. This is always the Terpsichorean event of the year on Maui.

Next Monday the 30th twelve baseballists of the Waialua Athletic Association go to Hilo per Kipau to contest with the ball players of the rainy city on New Year's day. The Hilo people are to pay all expenses of the Waialua boys and give a \$50 prize to the winners.

Normal Inspector C. W. Baldwin is spending his holidays at Waikuku.

Akiona of Pauwaka bought the awa case of Makawao district for \$267.75.

## Danger at the Annex.

Another one of the plant coconut trees that bend over the drive from Waikiki road through the grounds of the Annex, fell across the carriage way the other day, smashing two fences. The tree is the third of the kind that has fallen in the same way this year. The danger to patrons of the Annex is marked, and is more appreciated by people who formerly went there than it seems to be by the management. Two or three more coconut palms now hang over the drive, one threatening the braided hut of Kamehameha IV. As they are rooted with more tendrilous high north wind may bring them down. Possibly the next one to fall will harm something more valuable than a fence.

On Dec. 19 J. J. Valentine, president of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, was rapidly sinking at his home in West Oakland.

Berlin police are looking for Harry Marshall, an American who disappeared after getting several thousand marks from American residents.

Wilhelmina and Prince Henry were warmly greeted on their return to the Dutch capital.

## DEATH IN HONOLULU STREETS

## Wires Threaten the Lives of the People.

At 10 o'clock last night the Coroner's Jury empaneled to investigate the case of the death of Charles Ah Fai, who was killed in McInerney's store on Saturday afternoon while handling a lever switch connecting with the electric lights in the store, found a verdict in which the Hawaiian Electric Company, Limited, was censured for not taking proper precautions in the carrying of its wires and exercising proper surveillance over the system, believing that from some negligence on the part of the company the boy had come to his death. In the verdict is a recommendation to the Superintendent of Public Works that a competent inspector be appointed to inspect the electric wires in this city.

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After listening to the testimony of electrical experts for several hours yesterday, to which was added the eyewitnesses' account of the manner in which the young Chinese met death from the electric current, and probing the matter to the bottom, the jury was of the opinion that although no direct testimony had been offered to indicate that any one was directly to blame in this particular case, yet from the condition of the electric wires in this city, other lives would be sacrificed unless some attention was given to rectifying the imperfections. Following is the verdict:

This jury finds that one Charles Ah Fai came to his death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1901, from an electric shock received from a switch in the store of E. A. McInerney, in said store with the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, while said Charles Ah Fai was in the act of turning on the current.

And if the necessary precautions had been used by the Hawaiian Electric Light Company it is the belief of the jury that the said Charles Ah Fai would not have so met his death.

And in view of the expert testimony of electricians adduced in the case, this jury believes that the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Light Company are in a condition dangerous to property and life, owing to imperfect wiring and lack of necessary attention.

Therefore, this jury recommends that the Superintendent of Public Works appoint a competent inspector to inspect all electric wires in the city of Honolulu, with the power to condemn and to perform all other such acts as in the premises may seem meet.

CHAS. B. CHILLINGWORTH, Coroner.

CHAS. B. WILSON, WM. BERLOWITZ, JOHN H. WISE, R. C. GEER, R. KELLETT, A. P. TAYLOR, Jurors.

An afternoon meeting was held, which was principally occupied by listening to electricians expound on the theories and mysteries of the profession. An adjournment was taken until 7:30 last evening, at which time Wm. Carey, a lineman for the Hawaiian Electric Light Company, and T. Leslie De Cew, electrical inspector for the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Territory of Hawaii, and Superintendent of the Territorial Electric Light system, testified. Both the latter gentlemen stated that the wires of the Hawaiian Electric Company were in a dangerous condition in many parts of the city and on Fort street there was one wire which was bare of insulation, making it especially dangerous to life and property.

The jury wished to find from Wm. Carey just what had been done by Electric Company with reference to the wires and transformers on the electric wire pole on Fort street opposite McInerney's store since Saturday evening. The young fellow answered the questions so promptly and did not seem evasive. He said that after the tragedy he went to the scene and immediately climbed the pole and made an inspection. He found everything in position, and there was nothing to indicate that anything had happened there to cause trouble in McInerney's store. He came down again, and met Manager Gentry, who told him to go up again. At that time he shifted an insulated wire from a close proximity to a nut which holds an arm on a pole and then came down again. He found nothing whatever that would in his opinion have caused any trouble in the wires leading from the transformer. The wires were not sagging enough to cause them to brush against one another.

Superintendent of Public Works said he had taken notice of the manner in which the electric wires are strung at present. Some needed pulling up. Pins and cross arms in many places were in a position to give way, thus letting the wires fall to the street. They needed overhauling. He said the tightening of of these wires would reduce the danger to life and property. He was of the opinion that more than 100 volts had killed Ah Fai. He thought it was the fault of the Electric Company.

Mr. De Cew was a splendid witness. He said he was an inspector of new wiring but not the old. He was of the opinion that more than 100 volts had caused the boy's death. One hundred and ten volts might kill a man with a weak heart, but not one in a normal condition.

"How would you pronounce the condition of the wiring of the Electric Company in this city?" asked a juror.

"It would say it is not good. The wires are slack. If you strike them with an umbrella they would brush against each other. Of course, the rapid growth of

trees here interfere with the wires."

"Do you know anything about the insulation of wires overhead in this city?"

"No."

"Do you know of any not insulated?"

"I believe there is a bare wire on Fort street carrying 110 volts."

"Do you think life and property are in danger?"

"If so."

"Is there anyone in town to condemn wires?"

"There is no government inspector."

"Would the inspector have the power vested in him to order unsafe wires removed?"

"I believe the Superintendent of Public Works has the power to appoint a man with such authority."

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth stated he had asked time and time again to have such an officer appointed.

Mr. De Cew pronounced the switch used in McInerney's store unsafe, unless people were educated to its use and made acquainted with the danger of touching the metal parts.

Expert electricians also testified at the afternoon session. The purport of the evidence of H. A. Allen, electrical engineer, representing the Fraser-Chalmers Company in Honolulu; Col. "Jack" Corfe, of the Gamewell Fire Alarm System Company; F. J. Cross, of the Wireless Telegraph Company, and Superintendent Hudson of the Hawaiian Electric Company, was to the effect that the switch used in the McInerney store was such as are in general use all over the United States; that the metal parts, when closed against the poles of the current, are alive with electricity and give off a shock to any touching it; that conditions were favorable for Ah Fai receiving a shock from the position in which he was standing, and that it was electric current and not volts that killed the young man.

Yesterday afternoon's proceedings were conducted by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Dr. Charles B. Cooper was on the stand and testified as to the results of the postmortem examination. He said the cause of death was due to an electric shock. The postmortem revealed that the young man was in poor health; he was underweight for his size, somewhat emaciated; the lungs were found to be fairly normal, except some congestion in the right apex; the heart was pale, small, contracted, and was weak; kidneys were normal, liver slightly enlarged. Some of the glands were tuberculous. Dr. Cooper thought a small voltage sufficient in this case to have caused the boy's death. The physical condition of Ah Fai had much to do with the shock being fatal. It was evident that a severe shock had been produced. The burn spoke of as being on the tip of the boy's finger was evidently where a wire had been burned off.

Messrs. Cross, Allen, Corfe, McInerney and T. Quon Yee also testified.

Unless the Young and Bishop estate interests surrender their rights to the new Bishop street, between Hotel and King streets, the government will refuse to take steps to open the street, as proposed, through to Queen. Superintendent of Public Works Boyd is of opinion that the owners of that block should not receive the benefits which would accrue from a street which extends on to the waterfront, without bearing part of the expense of the opening of the thoroughfare.

With this combination of affairs there is a probability that the proposition of the second block of the street, Messrs. Emmeluth and Pearce will take the same steps which have been taken by the other interests, and make their block of street a private one and that there will not be an extension through to the Esplanade, as projected. The negotiations are not off, but there seems little hope of any other determination of them. The point which is now being considered is a combination of all interests, and if this is accomplished there will be a two-block street at most.

There appeared to the men who have the second block some cogent reasons why there should be government action, although they had originally planned the private ownership scheme. Superintendent Boyd was approached and asked to institute proceedings to condemn the holdings which lie between King street and Queen street. This he declined to do after consideration, and the result was that the people in the deal are now going on with their plans, privately. Superintendent Boyd says he has excellent reasons for his action. As the government now has an agreement with the estate which owns the lands below Queen street, which will be used to straighten out the new street if the extension is made to Queen, he cannot proceed above that point unless all the property may be considered by any jury or committee which is formed for the purpose of taking the matter under consideration. He said:

"In my official duty I am compelled to take cognizance of the fact that the property above King street will be greatly benefited by the opening of this street through to the waterfront. In consequence of this benefit I believe there should be an assessment, for the purpose of paying the expenses, against the buildings. The keeping of the street a private one will relieve the buildings there from assessments for betterments, and this is not in my opinion, a place where the government should step in and at great expense give acre for acre and foot for foot for the property needed, and then receive only a part of the revenues which should come from the expenditures. I am not of opinion that the government is justified in taking these steps, and giving all the benefits to private parties. With this view I have refused to take the steps desired for the condemnation of the property between King street and Queen for the road."

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